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Method of Changing Conformation
of a Matrix Metalloproteinase

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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All

This application claims priority of U.S.
Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/144,133,
filed July 16, 1999

Field of the Invention

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This invention relates to matrix metalloproteinase
enzymes,, inhibitors of matrix metalloproteinase enzymes,
and to methods of changing the conformation of matrix
metalloproteinase enzymes.

Description of Related Art

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Connective tissue, extracellular matrix
constituents, and basement membranes are required
components of all mammals, including humans. These
components are the biological materials that provide
rigidity, differentiation, attachments, and, in some
cases, elasticity to biological systems. Connective
tissue components include, for example, collagen,
elastin, proteoglycans, fibronectin, and laminin. These
biochemicals make up or are components of structures
such as skin, bone, teeth, tendons, cartilage, basement
membranes, blood vessels, cornea, and vitreous humor.

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Under normal conditions, connective tissue turnover
or repair processes are controlled and in equilibrium.

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The loss of this balance for whatever reason leads to a
number of disease states. Inhibition of the enzymes
responsible for loss of equilibrium provides a control
mechanism for this tissue decomposition and, therefore,
a treatment for these diseases.

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Degradation of connective tissue or connective tissue components is carried out by the action of proteinase enzymes released from resident tissue cells or invading inflammatory or tumor cells. A major class of enzymes involved in this function includes the matrix metalloproteinase (MMP) enzymes. The MMPs are the subject of extensive study because of their potential involvement in disease mechanisms. Parks and Mecham have extensively reviewed the MMPs (Matrix Metalloproteinases, W.C. Parks and R.P. Mecham, ed., Academic Press, San Diego (1998)).

The MMPs are divided into classes with some members having several different names in common use. Examples are: collagenase I (MMP-1, fibroblast collagenase, EC 3.4.24.3); collagenase II (MMP-8, neutrophil collagenase, EC 3.4.24.34); collagenase III (MMP-13); stromelysin 1 (MMP-3, EC 3.4.24.17); stromelysin 2 (MMP-10, EC 3.4.24.22); proteoglycanase; matrilysin (MMP-7, EC 3.4.25.33); gelatinase A (MMP-2, 72 kDa gelatinase, EC 3.4.24.24); gelatinase B (MMP-9, 92 kDa gelatinase, EC 3.4.24.35); stromelysin 3 (MMP-11); metalloelastase (MMP-12, HME, human macrophage elastase, EC 3.4.24.65); MT1-MMP (MMP-14); MT2-MMP (MMP-15); MT3-MMP (MMP-16); and MT4-MMP (MMP-17).

The uncontrolled breakdown of connective tissue by MMPs is a feature of many pathological conditions. Examples include rheumatoid arthritis, osteoarthritis, septic arthritis, ulcerations (such as corneal, epidermal, or gastric ulcerations), periodontal disease, proteinuria; Alzheimer's Disease, coronary thrombosis, psoriasis, aneurysm, and bone disease. Defective injury repair processes also occur. This can produce improper wound healing leading to weak repairs, adhesions, and scarring. These latter defects can lead to disfigurement and/or permanent disabilities as with post-surgical adhesions.

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- MMP-8 (also known as neutrophil collagenase) has been shown to degrade type II collagen and aggrecan (a structural glycosaminoglycan found in the cartilage). MMP-8 has been found to be present in patients having
- 5 osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis and may participate significantly in the progression of these diseases. Matrix Metalloproteinases, W.C. Parks and R.P. Mecham, ed., Academic Press, San Diego (1998), pp. 32-33.
- 10 MMPs are also involved in the biosynthesis of tumor necrosis factor (TNF). Inhibition of the production or action of TNF and related compounds is a useful clinical disease treatment mechanism. TNF- α , for example, is a cytokine that is believed to be produced initially as a
- 15 28 kDa cell-associated molecule. It is released as an active, 17 kDa form that can mediate many deleterious effects *in vitro* and *in vivo*. For example, TNF can cause or contribute to the effects of inflammation, rheumatoid arthritis, autoimmune disease, multiple
- 20 sclerosis, graft rejection, fibrotic disease, cancer, infectious diseases, malaria, mycobacterial infection, meningitis, fever, psoriasis, cardiovascular/pulmonary effects (such as post-ischemic reperfusion injury, congestive heart failure hemorrhage, coagulation, and
- 25 hyperoxic alveolar injury), radiation damage, and acute phase responses like those seen with infections and sepsis during shock such as septic shock and hemodynamic shock. Chronic disease of active TNF can cause cachexia and anorexia. Chronic release of TNF can be lethal.
- 30 TNF- α convertase is a metalloproteinase involved in the formation of active TNF- α . Inhibition of TNF- α convertase inhibits production of active TNF- α . Some compounds that inhibit TNF- α convertase and MMPs involved in TNF- α biosynthesis are disclosed in PCT
- 35 Patent Application No. WO 94/24140. Additional

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compounds that inhibit such enzymes are disclosed in PCT Patent Application No. WO 94/02466. Further inhibitors are disclosed in PCT Patent Application No. WO 97/20824.

Some compounds that inhibit certain MMPs have been
5 shown to also inhibit the release of TNF (Gearing et al., *Nature*, 376, 555-557 (1994)). McGeehan et al. disclosed further compounds which inhibit MMPs and inhibit the release of TNF (*Nature*, 376, 558-561 (1994)). There remains a need for effective MMP and TNF-
10 α convertase-inhibiting agents.

MMPs are involved in other biochemical processes as well. Included are the control of ovulation, post-partum uterine involution, possibly implantation of fertilized ova, cleavage of APP (β -Amyloid Precursor
15 Protein) to the amyloid plaque and inactivation of α_1 -protease inhibitor (α_1 -PI). Inhibition of these metalloproteinases permits, for example, the control of fertility and the treatment or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease. In addition, increasing and maintaining the
20 levels of an endogenous or administered serine protease inhibitor drug or biochemical such as α_1 -PI supports the treatment and prevention of diseases such as emphysema, pulmonary diseases, inflammatory diseases, and diseases of aging such as loss of skin or organ stretch and
25 resiliency.

Inhibition of selected MMPs can also be desirable in other instances. For example, selective inhibition of MMP-3, MMP-2, MMP-9, or MMP-13 in the presence of MMP-1 may be useful for the treatment of cancer,
30- prevention of metastasis of cancer cells, or the inhibition of angiogenesis. A therapy which does not inhibit MMP-1 but does selectively inhibit one or more of the other MMPs can have a therapeutically useful profile.

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Osteoarthritis, another prevalent disease wherein it is believed that cartilage degradation in flamed joints is at least partially caused by MMP-13 released from cells such as stimulated chondrocytes, may be best
5 treated by administration of drugs which selectively inhibit MMP-13. See, for example, Mitchell et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 97, 761-768 (1996). See also Reboul et al., *J. Clin. Invest.*, 97, 2011-2019 (1996).

Some inhibitors of MMPs are known. Examples
10 include natural biochemicals such as tissue inhibitor of metalloproteinase (TIMP), α_2 -macroglobulin, and their analogs or derivatives. These are high molecular weight protein molecules that form inactive complexes with metalloproteinases.

15 Some smaller peptide-like compounds that inhibit MMPs have also been described. Thiol group-containing amide or peptidyl amide-based metalloproteinase (MMP) inhibitors are known as is shown in, for example, PCT Patent Application No. WO 95/12389. Further such
20 inhibitors are described in PCT Patent Application No. WO 97/24117. Still further such inhibitors are shown in U.S. Patent Application No. 4,595,700. Hydroxamate group-containing MMP inhibitors are disclosed in a number of individual patent applications such as each of
25 the following:

WO 95/29892.
WO 97/24117.
EP 0 780 386.
WO 90/05719.
30 WO 93/20047.
WO 95/09841.
WO 96/06074.

Swartz et al. disclose some peptidomimetic MMP inhibitors in *Progr. Med. Chem.*, 29, 271-334 (1992).
35 Further peptidomimetic MMP inhibitors are disclosed by Rasmussen et al., in *Pharmacol. Ther.*, 75(1), 69-75

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(1997). Denis et al., disclose further peptidomimetic MMP inhibitors in *Invest. New Drugs*, 15(3), 175-185 (1997).

One possible problem associated with many known MMP inhibitors is that they often exhibit the same or similar inhibitory effects against each of the MMP enzymes. In other words, many known MMP inhibitors are not very selective. For example, the peptidomimetic hydroxamate known as batimastat is reported to exhibit IC₅₀ values of about 1 to about 20 nanomolar (nM) against each of MMP-1, MMP-2, MMP-3, MMP-7, and MMP-9. Marimastat, another peptidomimetic hydroxamate, was reported to be another broad-spectrum MMP inhibitor with an enzyme inhibitory spectrum similar to batimastat, except that marimastat exhibits an IC₅₀ value against MMP-3 of about 230 nM. (Rasmussen et al., *Pharmacol. Ther.*, 75(1), 69-75 (1997))

Meta analysis of data from Phase I/II studies using marimastat in patients with advanced, rapidly progressive, treatment-refractory solid tumor cancers (colorectal, pancreatic, ovarian, prostate) indicated a dose-related reduction in the rise of cancer-specific antigens used as surrogate markers for biological activity. The most common drug-related toxicity of marimastat in those clinical trials was musculoskeletal pain and stiffness, often commencing in the small joints and the hands, spreading to the arms and shoulder. A short dosing holiday of 1-3 weeks followed by dosage reduction permitted treatment to continue. (Rasmussen et al., *Pharmacol. Ther.*, 75(1), 69-75 (1997)) It is thought that the lack of specificity of inhibitory effect among the MMPs may be the cause of that effect.

The primary, secondary, and tertiary structures of the MMPs have a number of characteristic features. Each MMP contains a catalytic domain which in turn comprises a zinc binding site and an adjacent site known as the

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S₁' pocket. The S₁' pocket has been recognized as a major factor in substrate specificity of the MMPs. See for example B. Lovejoy et al., *Nat. Struct. Biol.*, 6 (3), 217-221 (1999) at 218. The S₁' pocket is sometimes
5 known as the specificity pocket.

Figure 1 shows a partial sequence alignment for MMP-1, MMP-3, and MMP-8. The amino acid residues in the shaded boxes of Figure 1 comprise the residues included in the S₁' pocket for each of these MMPs. Symbols in
10 Figure 1 identifying the amino acid residues are commonly used by those of skill in the art. The primary, secondary, and tertiary structures work together for each MMP to provide the catalytic activity, kinetics, and substrate specificity of the enzyme.
15 These structures define the shape or conformation of the amino acid residue backbone of the enzyme. The actual sequence of amino acid residues in the S₁' pocket and the conformation of the residue backbone determine the specificity and kinetics of each MMP.

20 Some X-ray crystallographic experiments on MMPs are reported in the literature. For example, F. Grams et al. (*Euro J. Biochem.*, 228, 830-841 (1995)) discloses X-ray structures of human neutrophil collagenase complexed with peptidomimetic hydroxamate and thiol inhibitors.
25 In another report B. Lovejoy et al. (*Nat. Struct. Biol.*, 6 (3), 217-221 (1999)) disclose X-ray crystal structures of the catalytic domains of MMP-1 and MMP-13. Lovejoy et al. report that the MMP-1 S₁' pocket undergoes a conformational change to accommodate certain
30 diphenylether inhibitors but that the MMP-13 S₁' pocket is larger and can accommodate the diphenylether inhibitors without undergoing a conformational change. They report that this difference determines the selectivity of these diphenylether compounds for
35 preferentially inhibiting MMP-13 relative to MMP-1. The X-ray crystal structure for MMP-2 was reported by E.

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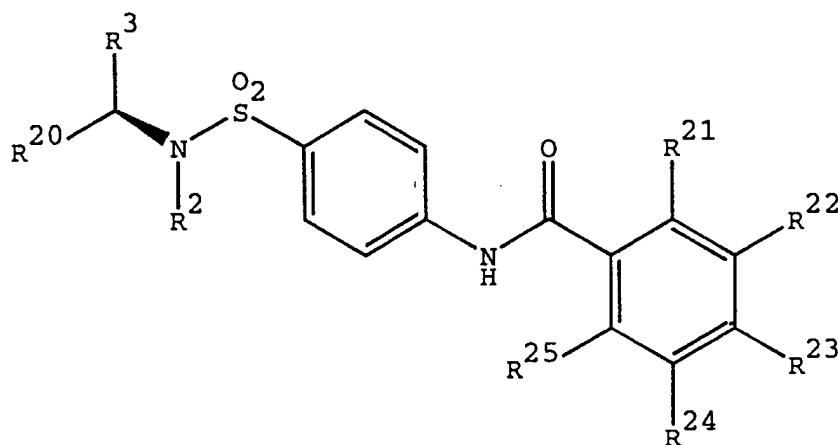
Morgunova et al. ("Structure of Human Pro-Matrix Metalloproteinase-2: Activation Mechanism Revealed," *Science* **284**, 1667-1670 (1999)).

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Summary of the Invention

In view of the importance of MMP inhibitors in the treatment of several diseases and the lack of enzyme specificity exhibited by two of the more potent drugs now in clinical trials, it would be a great benefit if a new method were discovered by which to inhibit one or more MMP enzymes.

Among its several embodiments, the present invention provides a matrix metalloproteinase inhibiting compound having the structure:



Formula VIII

or a salt, an enantiomer, a diastereomer, a racemate, or a tautomer thereof, wherein: R^2 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl; R^3 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl,

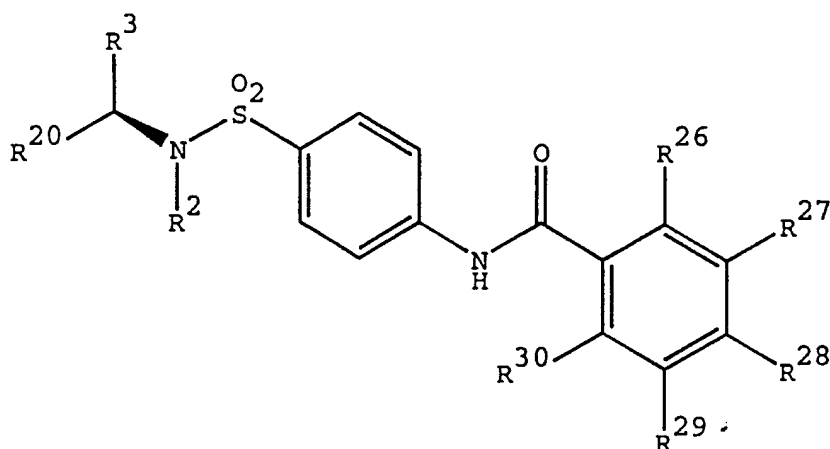
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alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl; R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of $-C(O)OH$, $-C(O)NHOH$, $-SH$, and $-C(O)SH$; and R^{21} , R^{22} , R^{23} , R^{24} , and R^{25} are

5 independently selected from the group consisting of H, C_1 to about C_{20} alkyl, C_1 to about C_{20} alkenyl, C_1 to about C_{20} alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, nitroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, and carboxyalkyl.

10 The invention is further directed to a method of changing the conformation of a matrix metalloproteinase wherein the method comprises contacting the matrix metalloproteinase with a compound having the formula:



15

Figure XIII

or a salt, an enantiomer, a diastereomer, a racemate, or a tautomer thereof, thereby changing the conformation of

20 the matrix metalloproteinase, wherein: R^2 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl; R^3 is

25 selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl,

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- alkylaminoalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl; R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of $-C(O)OH$, $-C(O)NHOH$, $-SH$, and $-C(O)SH$; and R^{26} , R^{27} , R^{28} , R^{29} , and R^{30} are independently selected from the group consisting of
- 5 about C_3 to about C_{20} alkyl, about C_3 to about C_{20} alkenyl, about C_3 to about C_{20} alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, nitroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, and carboxyalkyl.
- 10 The present invention is further provides a method of inhibiting a matrix metalloproteinase wherein the method comprises contacting the matrix metalloproteinase with a compound having the structure of Formula VIII or a salt, an enantiomer, a diastereomer, a racemate, or a
- 15 tautomer thereof, thereby inhibiting the matrix metalloproteinase.
- The present invention further provides a method of treating osteoarthritis in a mammal wherein the method comprises providing to the mammal an osteoarthritis-
- 20 treating-effective amount of a compound having the structure of Formula VIII or an enantiomer, diastereomer, racemate, or tautomer thereof, thereby treating osteoarthritis.
- Further scope of the applicability of the present
- 25 invention will become apparent from the detailed description provided below. However, it should be understood that the following detailed description and examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only since
- 30 various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

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BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 shows a partial sequence alignment for MMP-1, MMP-3, and MMP-8.

5 Figure 2 shows the structures of inhibitor molecules of Formulae XII, IX, X, and XI superimposed upon one another.

Figure 3 shows MMP-8 S1' amino acid backbone residues which reside within 5 Å of a complexed
10 inhibitor molecule.

Figure 4 shows a comparison of the S1' pockets of MMP-1 and of MMP-8.

Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8 show the effect of progressively lengthening the P1' group of an MMP
15 inhibitor on the conformation of the substituents on amino acid residues of the S1' pocket.

Figures 9, 10, 11, and 12 show the effect of progressively lengthening the P1' group of an MMP
inhibitor on the conformation of the backbone of the S1'
20 pocket.

Figure 13 shows the temperature factor (B) distribution for MMP-8 complexes with inhibitor compounds.

Figure 14 shows the (ϕ, ψ) distribution among the
25 amino acid residues of MMP-8 from 222 to 231.

Figures 15 and 16 show electron density distributions of one aspect of the overall MMP-8 enzyme when different inhibitor compounds have been complexed.

30 **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

The following detailed description is provided to aid those skilled in the art in practicing the present invention. Even so, this detailed description should
35 not be construed to unduly limit the present invention as modifications and variations in the embodiments

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discussed herein can be made by those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit or scope of the present inventive discovery.

The contents of each of the references cited herein, including the contents of the references cited within these primary references, are herein incorporated by reference in their entirety.

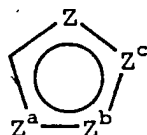
a. Definitions

The following definitions are provided in order to aid the reader in understanding the detailed description of the present invention:

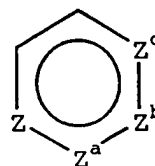
"Alkyl," "alkenyl," and "alkynyl" unless otherwise noted are each straight chain or branched chain hydrocarbons of from one to about 20 carbon atoms for alkyl or to about twenty carbon atoms for alkenyl and alkynyl. The terms therefore mean, for example, methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, or hexyl; ethenyl, propenyl, butenyl, pentenyl, or hexenyl; and ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, pentynyl, or hexynyl respectively and isomers thereof.

"Aryl" means a fully unsaturated mono- or multi-ring carbocycle, including but not limited to substituted or unsubstituted phenyl, naphthyl, or anthracenyl.

"Heterocycle" means a saturated or unsaturated mono- or multi-ring carbocycle wherein one or more carbon atoms can be replaced by N, S, P, or O. This includes, for example, the following structures:



or



wherein one or more of Z, Z^a, Z^b, or Z^c is independently C, S, P, or N, with the proviso that one of Z, Z^a, Z^b, or Z^c is other than carbon, but is not O or

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S when attached to another Z atom by a double bond or when attached to another O or S atom. Furthermore, the optional substituents are understood to be attached Z, Z^a, Z^b, or Z^c only when the atom to which the optional
5 substituent is attached is C.

"Heteroaryl" means a fully unsaturated heterocycle.

In either "heterocycle" or "heteroaryl" the point of attachment to the molecule of interest can be at the heteroatom or elsewhere within the ring.

10 "Cycloalkyl" means a mono- or multi-ringed carbocycle wherein each ring contains three to about ten carbon atoms, and wherein any ring can contain one or more double or triple bonds.

The term "halogen" or "halo" means a fluoro,
15 chloro, bromo or iodo group.

The term "haloalkyl" means alkyl substituted with one or more halogens.

The term "diyl" means a diradical moiety wherein the moiety has two points of attachment to a molecule of
20 interest.

The term "heterocycloalkylalkyl" means an alkyl radical that is substituted with one or more heterocycle groups. Preferable heterocycloalkylalkyl radicals are "lower heterocycloalkylalkyl" radicals having one or
25 more heterocycle groups attached to an alkyl radical having one to ten carbon atoms.

When used in combination, for example "alkylaryl" or "arylalkyl," the individual terms listed above have the meaning indicated above.

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b. Compounds

The compounds of the present invention can have at least two asymmetrical carbon atoms, and therefore
35 included racemates and stereoisomers such as diastereomers and enantiomers, in both pure form and in

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admixture. Such stereoisomers can be prepared using conventional techniques, either by reacting enantiomeric starting materials, or by separating isomers of compounds of the present invention.

5 Isomers may include geometric isomers, for example cis isomers or trans isomers across a double bond. All such isomers are contemplated among the compounds of the present invention.

The compounds of the present invention also include
10 their tautomers, salts, solvates, and prodrugs.

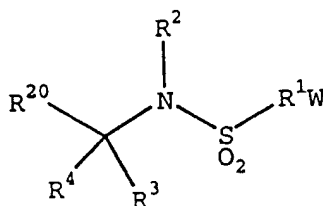
In accordance with the present invention, it has been discovered that certain novel substituted-aromatic sulfonamide hydroxamic acid compounds and/or novel substituted-aromatic sulfonamide carboxylic acid
15 compounds are effective for inhibition of matrix metalloproteinases ("MMPs") believed to be associated with uncontrolled or otherwise pathological breakdown of connective tissue. In particular, it has been found that these substituted-aromatic ring sulfonamide
20 hydroxamic acid, substituted-aromatic ring sulfinamide hydroxamic acid, substituted-aromatic ring sulfenamide hydroxamic acid compounds, substituted-aromatic ring sulfonamide carboxylic acid, substituted-aromatic ring sulfinamide carboxylic acid or substituted-aromatic ring
25 sulfenamide carboxylic acid compounds are effective for inhibition of collagenase Type III (MMP-13) and neutrophil collagenase (collagenase II, MMP-8), which are believed to be particularly destructive to tissue if present or generated in abnormal quantities or
30 concentrations. Moreover, it has been discovered that many of these novel sulfur-nitrogen bonded compounds are selective in the inhibition of MMP-13, MMP-8, and/or other MMPs associated with diseased conditions without excessive inhibition of those collagenases essential to
35 normal bodily function such as tissue turnover and repair or other zinc proteases. More particularly, it

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has been found that many of the substituted-aryl- or substituted-heteroaryl-sulfonamide hydroxamic acids of the invention are selective for MMP-13 or MMP-8 with limited or minimal effect on MMP-1.

- 5 Among its many embodiments, the present invention is directed to a matrix metalloproteinase inhibiting compound having the structure of Formula VII:



Formula VII

10

wherein:

W is independently selected from the group consisting of $-NR^5COR^6$, $-NR^5S(O)_zR^7$ where z is zero, 1, or 2, $-NR^5COOR^8$, $-NR^5CONR^8R^9$ and $-NR^{11}R^{12}$.

- 15 R^1 is a hydrocarbyl diyl moiety or a substituted hydrocarbyl diyl moiety. R^1 can be aromatic, for example 1,2-phenylene, 1,3-phenylene, 1,4-phenylene, naphthalene-1,4-diyl, or naphthalene-1,5-diyl. Alternatively, R^1 can be aliphatic, for example
- 20 methylene, ethane-1,2-diyl, propane-1,2-diyl, or propane-1,3-diyl. R^1 can be a straight-chain hydrocarbyl diyl moiety, or it can be branched. For example, R^1 can be 2-methylpropane-1,3-diyl. Furthermore, R^1 can contain one or more unsaturations.
- 25 For example, R^1 can be prop-1-ene-1,3-diyl or a cycloalkylene such as anti-1,4-cyclohexane diyl. R^1 can also contain a heteroatom (e.g., O, N, or S). For example, R^1 can be a heteroarylene such as pyridine-2,5-diyl or R^1 can be an aliphatic heterocycle such as
- 30 morpholine-1,3-diyl. Where R^1 contains a heteroatom,

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the point of attachment of R^1 to the molecule can be at a heteroatom of R^1 or it can be at a carbon atom of R^1 .

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, aralkyl, heteroarylalkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, hydroxycarbonylalkyl, alkylcycloalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, aroylalkyl, and heteroaroylalkyl group, $-(CH_2)_x-NR^{11}R^{12}$, or $-(CH_2)_x-C(O)NR^{11}R^{12}$, wherein x is an integer from zero to 6.

R^3 and R^4 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl, aryl, aralkyl, thioalkyl, heteroaralkyl, heteroaryl, alkoxyalkoxyalkyl, trifluoromethylalkyl, alkoxycarbonylalkyl, aralkoxycarbonylalkyl, hydroxycarbonylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl, arylthioalkyl, heteroarylthioalkyl group, or a sulfoxide or sulfone of any of said thio-containing groups, a $-(CH_2)_x-C(O)NR^{11}R^{12}$ group, wherein x is an integer from zero to 6, and a $-(CH_2)_y-W$ group, wherein y is an integer from 1 to 6 and W is defined above. Preferably, R^4 is H or a C_1 to about C_{12} alkyl group. More preferably, R^4 is H or a C_1 to about C_4 alkyl group. Still more preferably R^4 is H.

R^2 and R^3 together with the atom chain to which they are attached can optionally form a ring comprising about 3 to about 8 members.

R^4 is selected from the group consisting of H and C_1 to about C_{20} alkyl group.

R^5 is selected from the group consisting of H and C_1 to about C_{20} alkyl group.

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R^6 is selected from the group consisting of H, cycloalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl, arylalkyl, alkylaryl, heteroaralkyl, cycloalkylalkyl, heterocycloalkylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, alkylthioalkyl group, and a $-(CH_2)_x-NR^{11}R^{12}$ group wherein x is an integer from zero to about 6. The aryl or heteroaryl groups of R^6 are optionally substituted (unsubstituted or substituted) with one or more substituents independently selected from the group consisting of a halogen, C_1 to about C_{20} alkyl, C_1 to about C_{20} alkenyl, C_1 to about C_{20} alkynyl, C_1 to about C_{20} alkoxy, nitro, cyano, hydroxy, carboxy, hydroxycarbonylalkyl, $-(CH_2)_x-NR^{11}R^{12}$, wherein x is a number from zero to about 6, trifluoromethyl, alkoxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl, thio, alkylsulfonyl, carbonylamino, aminosulfonyl, alkylsulfonamino, alkoxyalkyl, cycloalkyloxy, alkylthioalkyl or alkylthio.

Optionally, R^5 and R^6 together with the atom chain to which they are bonded can form an about 5- to about 7-membered a cyclic amide or imide that is substituted or unsubstituted.

Also optionally, R^5 and R^7 together with the atom chain to which they are bonded can form an about 5- to about 7-membered a cyclic sulfonamide that is substituted or unsubstituted.

R^7 is selected from the group consisting of R^6 and alkyl;

R^8 and R^9 are independently selected from the group consisting of R^6 and alkyl, or R^8 and R^9 together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form an about 5- to about 7-membered ring containing zero or one heteroatom that is oxygen, nitrogen or sulfur;

R^{11} and R^{12} are independently selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, aryl, aralkyl, heteroaryl, heteroaralkyl, cycloalkyl, alkanoyl, aralkanoyl, and heteroaralkanoyl group, or R^{11} and R^{12} taken together

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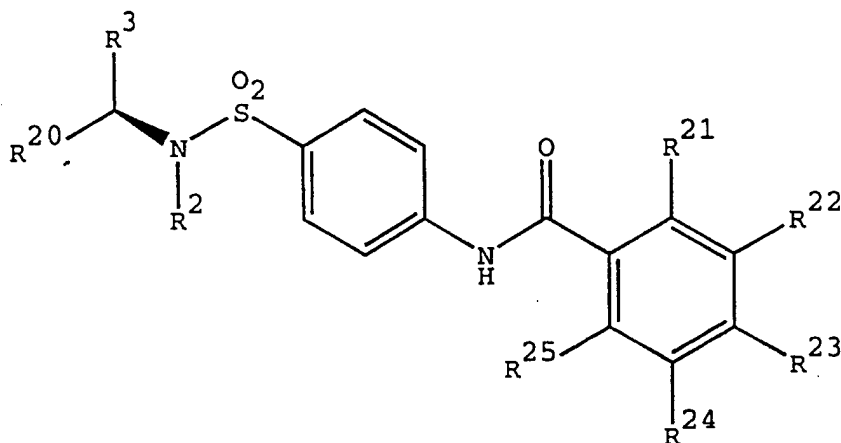
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form an about 5- to about 8-membered heterocyclo or heteroaryl ring; and

R^{13} is selected from the group consisting of H or C_1 to about C_6 alkyl group.

5 R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of $-C(O)OH$, $-C(O)NHOH$, $-SH$, and $-C(O)SH$.

Preferably, the compound of the present invention has a structure of Formula VIII:



10

Formula VIII

or a salt, an enantiomer, a diastereomer, a racemate, or a tautomer thereof, wherein:

15 R^2 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl;

20 R^3 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkylthio, and heterocycloalkyl;

25 R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of $-C(O)OH$, $-C(O)NHOH$, $-SH$, and $-C(O)SH$; and

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R^{21} , R^{22} , R^{23} , R^{24} , and R^{25} are independently selected from the group consisting of H, C_1 to about C_{20} alkyl, C_1 to about C_{20} alkenyl, C_1 to about C_{20} alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, nitroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, alkoxycarbonyl, alkoxyalkyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkylthio, alkylamino, and carboxyalkyl.

Also, R^2 can be selected from the group consisting of any of the N-bonded substituent groups of the following bases: 4-acetyl cytidine; 5-(carboxyhydroxymethyl)uridine; 2'-O-methylpseudouridine; beta,D-galactosylquiosine; 2'-O-methylguanosine; inosine; N6-isopentenyladenosine; 1-methyladenosine; 1-methylpseudouridine; 1-methylguanosine; 1-methylinosine; 2,2-dimethylguanosine; 2-methyladenosine; 2-methylguanosine; 3-methylcytidine; 5-methylcytidine; N6-methyladenosine; 7-methylguanosine; 5-methoxyaminomethyl-2-thiouridine; beta, D-mannosylqueosine; 5-methoxycarbonylmethyluridine; 5-methoxyuridine; 2-methylthio-N6-isopentenyladenosine; N-((9-beta-D-ribofuranosyl-2-methylthiopurine-6-yl)carbamoyl)threonine; N-((9-beta-D-ribofuranolylpurine-6-yl)N-methyl-carbamoyl)threonine; uridine-5-oxyacetic methyl ester; uridine-5-oxyacetic acid (v); wybutoxosine; pseudouridine; queosine; 2-thiocytidine; 5-methyl-2-thiouridine; 2-thiouridine; 4-thiouridine; 5-methyluridine; N-((9-beta-D-ribofuranosylpurine-6-yl)carbamoyl)threonine; 2'-O-methyl-5-methyluridine; 2'-O-methyluridine; wybutosine; and 3-(3-amino-3-carboxypropyl)uridine, (acp3)u.

Further, R^2 can be selected from the group consisting of any of the side chains of the following amino acids: 2-aminoadipic acid; 3-aminoadipic acid; beta-alanine, beta-aminopropionic acid; 2-aminobutyric

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acid; 4-aminobutyric acid, piperidinic acid; 6-aminocaproic acid; 2-aminoheptanoic acid; 2-aminoisobutyric acid; 3-aminopimelic acid; 2,4-diaminobutyric acid; desmosine; 2,2'-diaminopimelic acid; 5 2,3-diaminopropionic acid; N-ethylglycine; N-ethylasparagine; hydroxylysine; allo-hydroxylysine; isodesmosine; allo-isoleucine; N-methylglycine, sarcosine; N-methylisoleucine; N-methylvaline; norvaline; norleucine; and ornithine.

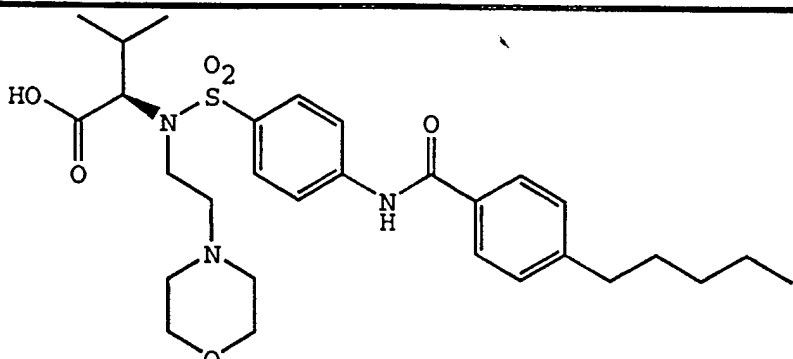
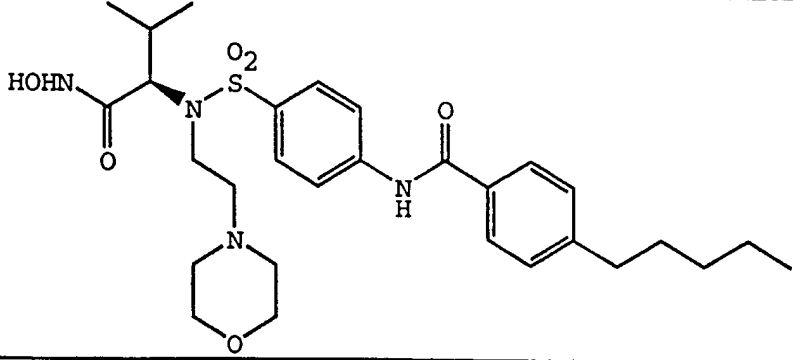
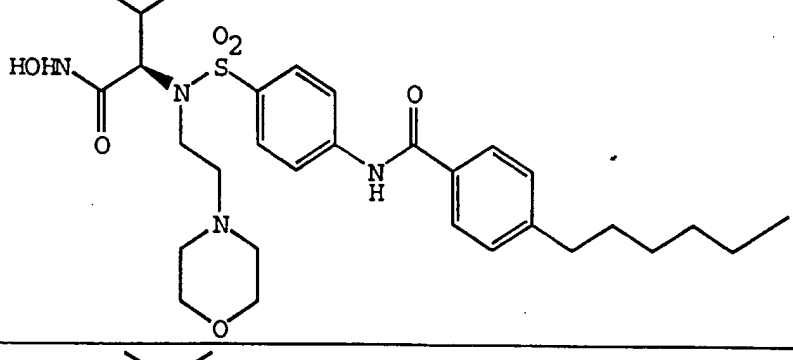
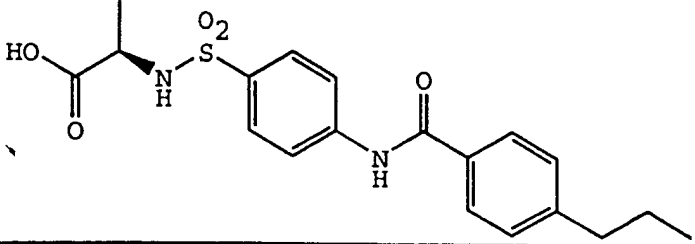
10 Preferably, R^{20} of Formula VIII is selected from the group consisting of $-C(O)OH$ and $-C(O)NHOH$. Preferably R^{21} and R^{25} of Formula VIII are both H. More preferably, R^{21} , R^{22} , R^{24} , and R^{25} are H. When R^{21} , R^{22} , R^{24} , and R^{25} are H, preferably R^{23} is C_1 to about C_{20} alkyl
15 and more preferably R^{23} is C_1 to about C_{20} linear alkyl. When R^{20} of Formula VIII is $-C(O)OH$, R^3 is preferably selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkylthio, and heterocycloalkyl; more preferably R^3 is
20 heterocycloalkyl, and more preferably still R^3 is 2-(N-morpholino)ethyl. When R^{20} of Formula VIII is $-C(O)NHOH$, R^3 is preferably selected from the group consisting of alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, haloalkoxy, haloalkylthio, and heterocycloalkyl; more preferably R^3 is
25 heterocycloalkyl, and more preferably still R^3 is 2-(N-morpholino)ethyl.

Table I below shows preferred compounds of the present invention. The represented compounds are meant to include their salts, enantiomers, diastereomers,
30 racemates, and tautomers.

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Table I.

| Formula Number | Structure |
|----------------|--|
| IX |  |
| X |  |
| XI |  |
| XII |  |

Without being bound to a particular mechanism, it
5 is believed that some of the compounds of the present

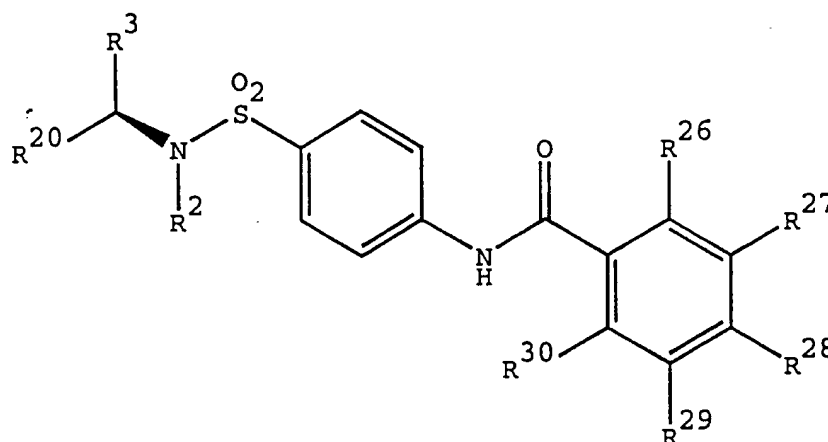
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invention provide selective inhibition of certain MMPs, particularly MMP-8 or MMP-13, in part by causing a change in the conformation of the amino acid residue backbone of the inhibited MMP.

- 5 The present invention is further directed to a method of changing the conformation of a matrix metalloproteinase wherein the method comprises contacting the matrix metalloproteinase with a compound having the structure of Formula XIII:

10



Formula XIII

- or a salt, an enantiomer, a diastereomer, a racemate, or
15 a tautomer thereof, thereby changing the conformation of the matrix metalloproteinase, wherein:

R^2 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl,
20 aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, and heterocycloalkylalkyl;

R^3 is selected from the group consisting of H, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxy, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl,
25 aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, and heterocycloalkyl;

R^{20} is selected from the group consisting of -C(O)OH, -C(O)NHOH, -SH, and -C(O)SH; and

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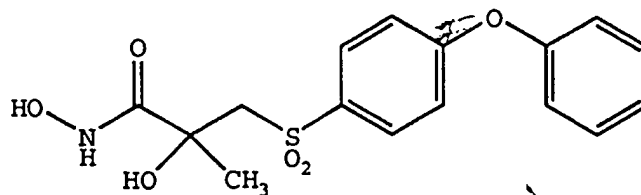
R²⁶, R²⁷, R²⁸, R²⁹, and R³⁰ are independently selected from the group consisting of about C₃ to about C₂₀ alkyl, about C₃ to about C₂₀ alkenyl, about C₃ to about C₂₀ alkynyl, cycloalkyl, haloalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, hydroxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, alkylaminoalkyl, nitroalkyl, heterocycloalkyl, and carboxyalkyl.

Preferably for the method of changing the conformation of an MMP, R²⁰ of Formula XIII is selected from the group consisting of -C(O)OH and -C(O)NHOH. R³ is preferably a C₁ to about C₁₂ alkyl, more preferably R³ is a C₁ to about C₄ alkyl, and more preferably still R³ is isopropyl. R² is preferably heterocycloalkylalkyl and more preferably R² is 2-(N-morpholino)ethyl. Preferably R²⁶ and R³⁰ are H. More preferably, R²⁶, R²⁷, R²⁹, and R³⁰ are H. R²⁸ can be an alkyl group of any convenient size. When R²⁶, R²⁷, R²⁹, and R³⁰ are H, R²⁸ is preferably about C₃ to about C₂₀ alkyl and more preferably R²⁸ is about C₃ to about C₂₀ linear alkyl. More preferably still R²⁸ is n-propyl, n-butyl, n-pentyl or n-hexyl. Compounds IX, X, XI, and XII of Table I (or a salt, an enantiomer, a diastereomer, a racemate, or a tautomer thereof) each is useful in the present invention.

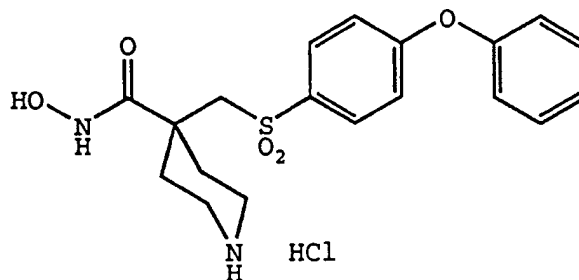
Surprisingly, the compounds of the Formula XIII are particularly useful in changing the conformation of MMP enzymes, especially MMP-8 and/or MMP-13. Crystal structures of MMP-8 complexed with MMP inhibitor compounds of Formula XIII compared with crystal structures of MMP-8 complexed with the compound of Formula XIV or the compound of Formula XV establish a three-dimensional structure-activity relationship.

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Formula XIV



Formula XV

5

The catalytic domain (residues 85-242) of MMP-8, neutrophil collagenase, folds into a compact globular structure. It has an approximate diameter of 30 Å. The inhibitors interact with the protein through chelation of the catalytic zinc ion, hydrogen bonding with the backbone -NH- of Leu 160, and hydrophobic interactions in the nonpolar S1' pocket. In MMP-8, the S1' pocket is formed from residues 193-197 that form a turn of a longer helix and residues 214-229 of a loop region. The S1' pocket in MMP-8 is not as deep as in some other MMPs (e.g., stromelysin). The accompanying figures show the effect on the conformation of the S1' pocket as the P1' substituent on the inhibitor is made progressively longer.

Figure 2 shows the structures of inhibitor molecules of Formulae XII, IX, X, and XI superimposed upon one another, wherein the structures were determined by the X-ray crystallographic techniques described herein. The Figure shows the co-extensive reach of the

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P1' arms of the inhibitors, except that as the alkyl group of the 4-alkylbenzamide moiety increases in length, the steric requirements of each inhibitor also increases. The P1' arm of each inhibitor fits into the
5 MMP-8 S1' pocket. In order to accommodate an increase in the steric requirement of the P1' arm, the amino acid residues of the S1' pocket must change their conformations.

Figure 3 shows MMP-8 S1' amino acid backbone
10 residues which reside within 5 Å of a complexed inhibitor molecule as determined by the X-ray crystallographic techniques described herein. A blank in Figure 3 indicates that the residue lies within 5 Å of the inhibitor whereas the word "no" indicates that
15 the residue lies further than 5 Å from the complexed inhibitor.

Figure 4 shows a comparison of the S1' pockets of MMP-1 and of MMP-8.

Figures 5, 6, 7, and 8 show the effect of
20 progressively lengthening the P1' group of the MMP inhibitor on the conformation of the substituents on amino acid residues of the S1' pocket.

Figure 5 shows a comparison of the X-ray crystallographic conformation of amino acid residues in
25 the S1' pocket of MMP-8 when either the compound of Formula XII (colored) or the compound of Formula XIV (grey) is complexed with MMP-8. The figure shows that the P1' group (including the 4-propylbenzamide moiety) of XII sterically interferes with the side chain of the
30 Arg 222 (R222) residue of the S1' pocket while the P1' group of XIV is much shorter and does not sterically interfere with the Arg 222 the side chain. Complexed XII causes the Arg 222 the side chain to move out of the way of the large P1' group of XII.

35 Figure 6 shows a comparison of the X-ray crystallographic conformation of amino acid residues in

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the S1' pocket of MMP-8 when either the compound of Formula XII (colored) or the compound of Formula IX (grey) is complexed with MMP-8. The P1' group of IX (including the 4-pentylbenzamide moiety) is larger still
5 than the P1' group of XII. Because of increased steric interference, the IX P1' group causes the the side chain of the Arg 222 (R222) residue of the S1' pocket to move even further away from the pocket than does the P1' group of XII.

10 Figure 7 shows a comparison of the X-ray crystallographic conformation of amino acid residues in the S1' pocket of MMP-8 when either the compound of Formula XII (colored) or the compound of Formula X (grey) is complexed with MMP-8. The P1' group of X
15 (including the 4-hexylbenzamide moiety) is larger still than the P1' group of XII. Because of increased steric interference, the P1' group of X causes the side chain of the Arg 222 (R222) residue of the S1' pocket to move as far or further away from the pocket than does the XII
20 P1' group.

Figure 8 shows a comparison of the X-ray crystallographic conformation of amino acid residues in the S1' pocket of MMP-8 when either the compound of Formula XII (colored) or the compound of Formula XI
25 (grey) is complexed with MMP-8. This Figure shows a result similar to that of Figure 7.

Figures 9, 10, 11, and 12 show the effect of progressively lengthening the P1' group of the MMP inhibitor on the conformation of the backbone of the S1'
30 pocket.

Figure 9 shows a comparison of the X-ray crystallographic conformation of the amino acid backbone of the S1' pocket of MMP-8 when either the compound of Formula XII (green) or the compound of Formula XIV (red)
35 is complexed with MMP-8. Although Figure 9 demonstrates that XII affects the conformation of the side chain of

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the Arg 222 (R222) residue of the S1' pocket relative to XIV, Figure 9 also shows that each compound has essentially no effect on the conformation of the amino acid backbone (shown as a ribbon in Figure 9). Tyr 227 (Y227) shows little change when either XII or XIV is complexed in the S1' pocket.

Figure 10 shows a comparison of the X-ray crystallographic conformation of the amino acid backbone of the S1' pocket of MMP-8 when either the compound of Formula XII (red) or the compound of Formula X (yellow) is complexed with MMP-8. The longer 4-pentylbenzamide moiety of X causes the backbone to deform significantly relative to the case in which XII is complexed. In addition, X causes the Arg 222 and Tyr 227 side chains to move significantly relative to the case in which XII is complexed.

Figure 11 shows a comparison of the X-ray crystallographic conformation of the amino acid backbone of the S1' pocket of MMP-8 when either the compound of Formula XII (red) or the compound of Formula IX (yellow) is complexed with MMP-8. The longer 4-pentylbenzamide moiety of IX causes the backbone to deform significantly relative to the case in which XII is complexed. In addition, IX causes the Arg 222 and Tyr 227 side chains to move significantly relative to the case in which XII is complexed.

Figure 12 shows a comparison of the X-ray crystallographic conformation of the amino acid backbone of the S1' pocket of MMP-8 when either the compound of Formula XII (red) or the compound of Formula XI (blue) is complexed with MMP-8. The longer 4-hexylbenzamide moiety of XI causes the backbone to deform significantly relative to the case in which XII is complexed. In addition, XI causes the Arg 222 and Tyr 227 side chains to move significantly relative to the case in which XII is complexed.

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Figure 13 shows the temperature factor (B) distribution for MMP-8 complexes with inhibitor compounds XII (red), IX (orange), X (yellow), XI (blue), and XIV (white). Complexes with XII and XIV show similar temperature factors indicating that the MMP-8 backbone has similar thermal motion in both cases. However, XI, X, and IX complexes cause a progressive increase in the temperature factor in residues 221-230, indicating that they are causing greater thermal motion in that region of the S1' pocket of MMP-8 relative to compounds X or XIV.

Figure 14 shows the (ϕ, ψ) distribution among the amino acid residues of MMP-8 from 222 to 231.

Figure 15 shows an electrostatic surface of one aspect of the overall MMP-8 enzyme in which the inhibitor compound of Formula XIV has been complexed. Figure 16 shows an electrostatic surface of one aspect of the overall MMP-8 enzyme in which the inhibitor compound of Formula XI has been complexed. Figure 16 (center) shows that the XI has caused a change in the conformation of MMP-8 relative to XIV as evidenced by the opening created by XI in the S1' pocket caused by the change in conformation of the amino acid residue backbone of MMP-8. This opening is absent from the XIV-MMP-8 complex shown in Figure 15. The electrostatic surfaces were calculated and drawing using the GRASP program (A. Nicholls et al., "Protein folding and association: Insights from the interfacial and thermodynamic properties of hydrocarbons," *Protein Str. Funct. Gen.* 11, 281-296 (1991)).

These figures demonstrate that stepwise changes of the MMP-8 protein are observed in progressing from complexes of MMP-8 with XIV, XII, IX, X, and XI. The S1' pocket becomes deeper, first by the movement of amino acid residue side chains (especially Arg 222 and

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Tyr 227), then by a movement of the backbone in the 224-228 region.

The present invention is also directed to a method of inhibiting a matrix metalloproteinase wherein the method comprises contacting the matrix metalloproteinase with a compound of Formula VIII (for which each of the substituents are as defined above) thereby inhibiting the matrix metalloproteinase. Preferably for the method of inhibiting an MMP, R^{20} of Formula XIII is selected from the group consisting of $-C(O)OH$ and $-C(O)NHOH$. R^3 is preferably a C_1 to about C_{12} alkyl, more preferably R^3 is a C_1 to about C_4 alkyl, and more preferably still R^3 is isopropyl. R^2 is preferably heterocycloalkylalkyl and more preferably R^2 is 2-(N-morpholino)ethyl. Preferably R^{21} and R^{25} of Formula VIII are both H. More preferably, R^{21} , R^{22} , R^{24} , and R^{25} are H. R^{23} can be an alkyl group of any convenient size. When R^{21} , R^{22} , R^{24} , and R^{25} are H, preferably R^{23} is C_1 to about C_{20} alkyl and more preferably R^{23} is C_1 to about C_{20} linear alkyl.

Compounds IX, X, XI, and XII of Table I (or a salt, an enantiomer, a diastereomer, a racemate, or a tautomer thereof) each is useful in the present invention. The compounds of the present invention are particularly useful in inhibiting MMP-8 and/or MMP-13.

Another embodiment of the present invention is directed toward a method for the treatment of osteoarthritis in a mammal wherein the method comprises providing to the mammal an osteoarthritis-treating-effective amount of a compound of Formula VIII (for which each of the substituents are as defined above). The mammal can be, for example, a human. Each of the compounds shown in Table I will be useful in the treatment of a human for osteoarthritis. Alternatively, the method for treating osteoarthritis can be directed to a veterinary subject, for example a cat or a dog.

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c. Compound Syntheses

The starting materials for use in the preparation of the compounds of the present invention are known or can be prepared by conventional methods known to a skilled person or in an analogous manner to processes described in the art.

Generally, the compounds of the present invention can be prepared by methods described in detail in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/230,205, herein incorporated by reference.

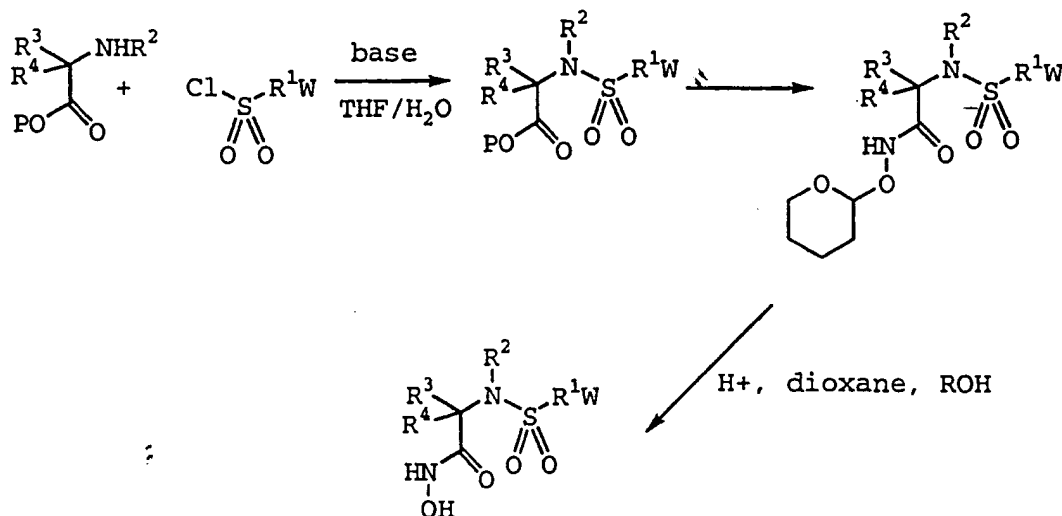
Schemes I and III and Schemes 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 illustrate procedures with examples of chemical transformations that may be useful for the preparation of compounds of this invention. These syntheses, as with all of the reactions discussed herein, can be carried out under a dry inert atmosphere such a nitrogen or argon if desired. Selected reactions known to those skilled in the art, can be carried out under a dry atmosphere such as dry air whereas other synthetic steps, for example, aqueous acid or base ester or amide hydrolyses, can be carried out under laboratory air.

Thus, in general, the choices of starting material and reaction conditions can vary as is well know to those skilled in the art. Usually, no single set of conditions is limiting since variations can be applied as required. Conditions will also will be selected as desired to suit a specific purpose such as small scale preparations or large scale preparations. In either case, the use of less safe or less environmentally sound materials or reagents will usually be minimized. Examples of such less desirable materials are diazomethane, diethyl ether, heavy metal salts, dimethyl sulfide, chloroform, benzene and the like.

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Scheme 1



Formula I

P = H, protecting group

Scheme 1 shows the conversion of an N-substituted
 5 alpha-amino acid, protected or unprotected, into a
 compound of Formula I. The amino acid may be protected
 with a group P such as an alkyl ester such as methyl,
 ethyl, tert-butyl, tetrahydropyranyl and the like or
 arylalkyl ester such as benzyl. Treatment of this amine
 10 with a sulfonyl, sulfinyl or sulfenyl chloride would
 provide the corresponding amide. A base would normally
 be used to inactivate the HCl released from the acid
 chloride and it would be such that it would not react
 with the sulfonyl chloride, i.e., ammonia, primary or
 15 secondary amines would not normally be used. Examples
 of bases that can be used include, for example, metal
 hydroxides such as sodium, potassium, lithium or
 magnesium hydroxide, oxides such as those of sodium,
 potassium, lithium, calcium or magnesium, metal
 20 carbonates such as those of sodium, potassium, lithium,
 calcium or magnesium, metal bicarbonates such as sodium

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bicarbonate or potassium bicarbonate, primary, secondary or tertiary organic amines such as alkyl amines, arylalkyl amines, alkylarylalkyl amines, heterocyclic amines or heteroaryl amines, ammonium hydroxides or

5 quaternary ammonium hydroxides. As non-limiting examples, such amines can include triethyl amine, trimethyl amine, diisopropyl amine, methyldiisopropyl amine, diazabicyclononane, tribenzyl amine, dimethylbenzyl amine, morpholine, N-methylmorpholine,

10 N,N'-dimethylpiperazine, N-ethylpiperidine, 1,1,5,5-tetramethylpiperidine, dimethylaminopyridine, pyridine, quinoline, tetramethylethylenediamine and the like. Non-limiting examples of ammonium hydroxides, usually made from amines and water, can include ammonium

15 hydroxide, triethyl ammonium hydroxide, trimethyl ammonium hydroxide, methyldiisopropyl ammonium hydroxide, tribenzyl ammonium hydroxide, dimethylbenzyl ammonium hydroxide, morpholinium hydroxide, N-methylmorpholinium hydroxide, N,N'-dimethylpiperazinium

20 hydroxide, N-ethylpiperidinium hydroxide, and the like. As non-limiting examples, quaternary ammonium hydroxides can include tetraethyl ammonium hydroxide, tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide, dimethyldiisopropyl ammonium hydroxide, benzylmethyldiisopropyl ammonium hydroxide,

25 methyldiazabicyclononyl ammonium hydroxide, methyltribenzyl ammonium hydroxide, N,N'-dimethylmorpholinium hydroxide, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylpiperazinium hydroxide, and N-ethyl-N'-hexylpiperidinium hydroxide and the like. Metal

30 hydrides, amide or alcoholates such as calcium hydride, sodium hydride, potassium hydride, lithium hydride, sodium methoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, calcium ethoxide, magnesium ethoxide, sodium amide, potassium diisopropyl amide and the like may also be suitable

35 reagents. Organometallic deprotonating agents such as alkyl or aryl lithium reagents such as methyl, phenyl or

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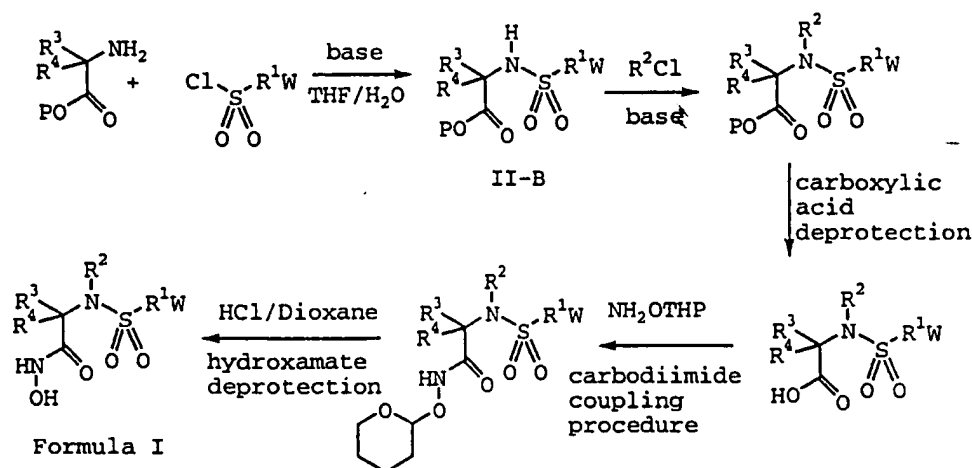
butyl lithium, Grignard reagents such as methylmagnesium bromide or methylmagnesium chloride, organocadmium reagents such as dimethylcadmium and the like may also serve as bases for causing salt formation or catalyzing the reaction. Quaternary ammonium hydroxides or mixed salts are also useful for aiding phase transfer couplings or serving as phase transfer reagents.

The first reaction in Scheme 1 also illustrated the use of a mixed solvent THF/H₂O. This is one solvent system however others may be useful also. For example, the reaction media can consist of a single solvent, mixed solvents of the same or different classes or serve as a reagent in a single or mixed solvent system. The solvents can be protic, non-protic or dipolar aprotic. Non-limiting examples of protic solvents include water, methanol (MeOH), denatured or pure 95% or absolute ethanol, isopropanol and the like. Typical non-protic solvents include acetone, tetrahydrofuran (THF), dioxane, diethylether (ether), tert-butylmethyl ether (TBME), aromatics such as xylene, toluene, or benzene, ethyl acetate, methyl acetate, butyl acetate, trichloroethane, methylene chloride, ethylenedichloride (EDC), hexane, heptane, isooctane, cyclohexane and the like. Dipolar aprotic solvents include compounds such as dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylacetamide (DMAc), acetonitrile, nitromethane, tetramethylurea, N-methylpyrrolidone and the like.

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Scheme 2



P = H, protecting group

Non-limiting examples of ammonium hydroxides, usually made from amines and water, can include ammonium hydroxide, triethyl ammonium hydroxide, trimethyl ammonium hydroxide, methyldiisopropyl ammonium hydroxide, tribenzyl ammonium hydroxide, dimethylbenzyl ammonium hydroxide, morpholinium hydroxide, N-methylmorpholinium hydroxide, N,N'-dimethylpiperazinium hydroxide, N-ethylpiperidinium hydroxide, and the like. As non-limiting examples, quaternary ammonium hydroxides can include tetraethyl ammonium hydroxide, tetramethyl ammonium hydroxide, dimethyldiisopropyl ammonium hydroxide, benzylmethyldiisopropyl ammonium hydroxide, methyldiazabicyclononyl ammonium hydroxide, methyltribenzyl ammonium hydroxide, N,N'-dimethylmorpholinium hydroxide, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylpiperazinium hydroxide, and N-ethyl-N'-hexylpiperidinium hydroxide and the like. Metal hydrides, amide or alcoholates such as calcium hydride, sodium hydride, potassium hydride, lithium hydride, sodium methoxide, potassium tert-butoxide, calcium

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ethoxide, magnesium ethoxide, sodium amide, potassium diisopropyl amide and the like may also be suitable reagents. Organometallic deprotonating agents such as alkyl or aryl lithium reagents such as methyl, phenyl or butyl lithium, Grignard reagents such as methylmagnesium bromide or methylmagnesium chloride, organocadmium reagents such as dimethylcadmium and the like may also serve as bases for causing salt formation or catalyzing the reaction. Quaternary ammonium hydroxides or mixed salts are also useful for aiding phase transfer couplings or serving as phase transfer reagents.

The first reaction in Scheme 1 also illustrated the use of a mixed solvent THF/H₂O. This is one solvent system however others may be useful also. For example, the reaction media can consist of a single solvent, mixed solvents of the same or different classes or serve as a reagent in a single or mixed solvent system. The solvents can be protic, non-protic or dipolar aprotic. Non-limiting examples of protic solvents include water, methanol (MeOH), denatured or pure 95% or absolute ethanol, isopropanol and the like. Typical non-protic solvents include acetone, tetrahydrofuran (THF), dioxane, diethylether (ether), tert-butylmethyl ether (TBME), aromatics such as xylene, toluene, or benzene, ethyl acetate, methyl acetate, butyl acetate, trichloroethane, methylene chloride, ethylenedichloride (EDC), hexane, heptane, isooctane, cyclohexane and the like. Dipolar aprotic solvents include compounds such as dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylacetamide (DMAc), acetonitrile, nitromethane, tetramethylurea, N-methylpyrrolidone and the like.

Non-limiting examples of reagents that can be used as solvents or as part of a mixed solvent system include organic or inorganic mono- or multi-protic acids or bases such as hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, acetic acid, formic acid, citric acid,

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succinic acid, triethylamine, morpholine,
N-methylmorpholine, piperidine, pyrazine, piperazine,
pyridine, potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide,
alcohols, ammonia or amines for making esters or amides
5 and the like.

Acids are used in many reactions during various
synthesis. Scheme 1 illustrates acid use for the
removal of the THP protecting group to produce the
hydroxamic acid of Formula I. The acid might be mono-,
10 di- or tri-protic organic or inorganic acids. Examples
of acids include hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid,
sulfuric acid, acetic acid, formic acid, citric acid,
succinic acid, hydrobromic acid, hydrofluoric acid,
carbonic acid, phosphorus acid, p-toluene sulfonic acid,
15 trifluoromethane sulfonic acid, trifluoroacetic acid,
difluoroacetic acid, benzoic acid, methane sulfonic
acid, benzene sulfonic acid, 2,6-dimethylbenzene
sulfonic acid, trichloroacetic acid, nitrobenzoic acid,
dinitrobenzoic acid, trinitrobenzoic acid, and the like.
20 They might also be Lewis acids such as aluminum
chloride, borontrifluoride, antimony pentafluoride and
the like. A preferred solvent in this type reaction is
dioxane with an alcohol or water however almost any
solvent system with one component being a protic solvent
25 can be useful.

Scheme I illustrates conversion of a carboxylic
acid protected as an ester or amide into an hydroxamic
acid derivative such as a O-arylalkylether or O-
cycloalkoxyalkylether group. In particular, in this
30 Scheme the protecting group on the hydroxylamine is the
THP group. In the case where hydroxylamine is used,
treatment of an ester or amide with one or more
equivalents of hydroxylamine hydrochloride at room
temperature or above in a solvent or solvents, usually
35 protic or partially protic, such as those listed above
can provide a hydroxamic acid directly. This exchange

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process may be further catalyzed by the addition of additional acid. Alternatively, a base such as a salt of an alcohol used as a solvent, for example, sodium methoxide in methanol, can be used to form hydroxylamine from hydroxylamine hydrochloride in situ which can exchange with an ester or amide. As mentioned above, exchange can be carried out with a protected hydroxylamine such as tetrahydropyranyl-hydroxyamine (THPONH₂), benzylhydroxylamine (BnONH₂), and the like in which case compounds such as shown in Scheme 1 that are tetrahydropyranyl (THP) or benzyl (Bn) hydroxamic acid derivatives are the products. Removal of the protecting groups when desired, for example, following further transformations in another part of the molecule or following storage, is accomplished by standard methods well known in the art such as acid hydrolysis of the THP group as discussed above or reductive removal of the benzyl group with hydrogen and a metal catalyst such as palladium, platinum, palladium on carbon or nickel.

In the case where P is hydrogen, i.e., where the intermediate is a carboxylic acid, standard coupling reactions can be used. For example, the acid can be converted into an acid chloride, mixed anhydride or activated ester and treated with hydroxylamine or a protected hydroxylamine in the presence of a non-competitive base to the nitrogen acylated compound. This is the same product as discussed above. Couplings of this nature are well known in the art and especially the art related to peptide and amino acid chemistry.

Scheme II illustrates another possible synthesis of the compounds of Formula I starting with a protected or unprotected amino acid. Sulfonylation of the amino group is accomplished as discussed above to produce the sulfonamide II-B. This compound is a secondary sulfonamide and, as such, is acidic and can be alkylated with an R² group. Alkylation, a process well known in

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the art, can be carried by treatment of the sulfonamide with base to form the corresponding anion, adding an electrophilic reagent and allowing the SN_2 reaction to proceed. Electrophiles include halogen derivatives, sulfonate esters, epoxides and the like. The bases and solvents discussed with regard to Scheme I are applicable in this Scheme. Preferred bases are those that are hindered such that competition with the electrophile is minimized. Additional preferred bases are metal hydrides, amide anions or organometallic bases such as a butyl lithium. The solvents, solvent mixtures or solvent/reagent mixtures discussed are satisfactory but non-protic or dipolar aprotic solvents such as acetone, acetonitrile, DMF and the like are examples of preferred classes.

Scheme III illustrates the potential for use of a sulfonyl chloride reagent, specifically nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride, to prepare compounds of this invention. It should be noted that this reagent is for illustration and is not to be considered limiting or required. After coupling with an amino acid and alkylation of the coupling product if required, the nitrosulfonamide can be reduced to provide a useful amino compound. The amino group can be alkylated if desired. It can also be acylated with an aroyl chloride, heteroaryl or other R^6 amine carbonyl forming agent to form a $-C(=O)-$ or $-S(=O)_n-$ compound of this invention. The amino sulfonamide can also be reacted with a carbonic acid ester chloride as shown in Scheme IV, a sulfonyl chloride as shown in Scheme V or in Scheme VII or a carbamoyl chloride or isocyanate as shown in Scheme VI to produce the corresponding carbamate, sulfonamides, or ureas of this invention. Acylation of amines of this type are well known in the art and the reagents are also well known. Usually these reactions are carried out in aprotic solvents under an

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inert or/and dry atmosphere at about 45°C to about -
10°C. An equivalent of a non-competitive base is
usually used with sulfonyl chloride, acid chloride or
carbonyl chloride reagents. Following this acylation
5 step, synthesis of the hydroxamic acid products of this
invention can proceed as discussed above for Scheme I
and Scheme II.

Schemes II through VI also illustrate the possible
reduction of a nitrobenzenesulfonamide to produce an
10 amino sulfonamide. The reduction of nitro groups to
amines is well known in the art with a preferred method
being hydrogenation. There is usually a metal catalyst
such as Rh, Pd, Pt, Ni or the like with or without an
additional support such as carbon, barium carbonate and
15 the like. Solvents can be protic or non-protic pure
solvents or mixed solvents as required. The reductions
can be carried out at atmospheric pressure to a pressure
of multiple atmospheres with atmospheric pressure to
about 40 pounds per square inch (psi) preferred.

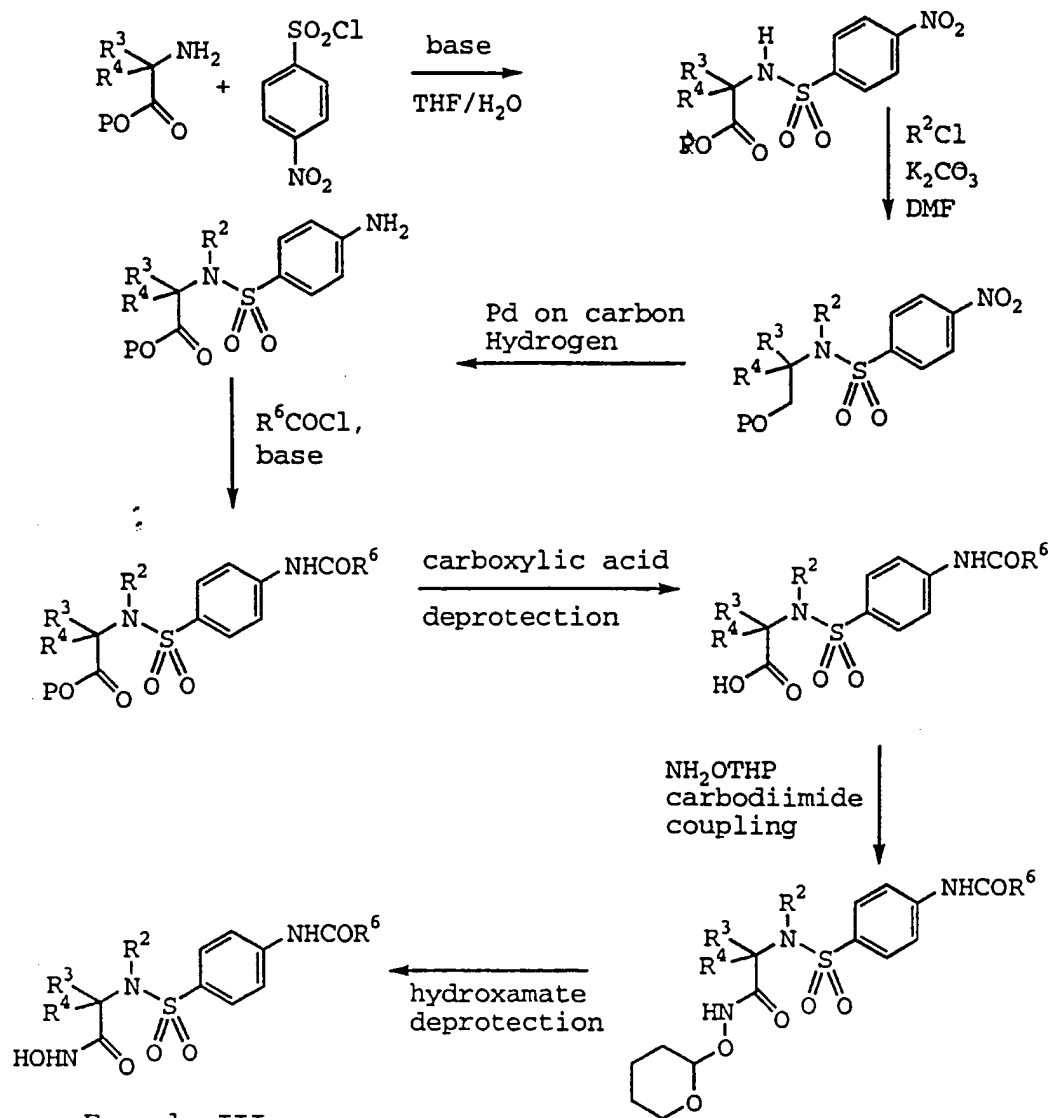
20 Other sulfonyl chloride reagents can also be used
in the preparation of compounds of this invention as
outline in the Schemes. Examples are fluoroaryl or
fluoroheteroaryl sulfonyl chlorides, azidoaryl or
azidoheteroaryl or amide, carbonate, carbamate or urea
25 substituted aryl or heteroaryl sulfonyl chloride
reagents. Azides, for example, can be reduced to an
amino group using hydrogen with a metal catalyst or
metal chelate catalyst or activated hydride transfer
reagent. The fluoro substituted sulfonic acid or
30 sulfonamide can be treated with a nucleophile such as
ammonia or a primary amine, under pressure if desired,
to provide an amino or substituted (R5) amino group that
can then be reacted a reagent as outline in Scheme III
and in Schemes 4-7 inclusive.

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Scheme III

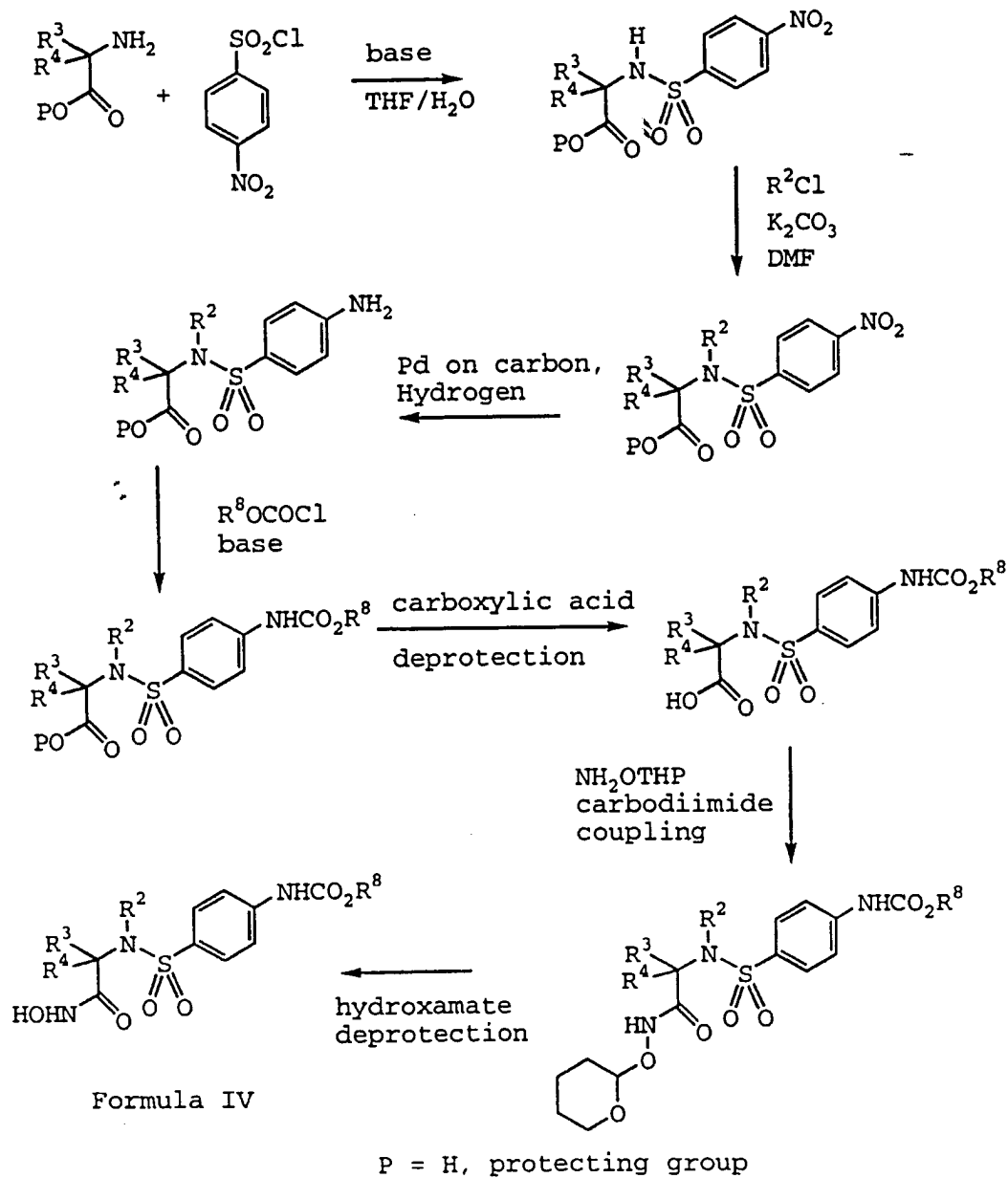


P = H, protecting group

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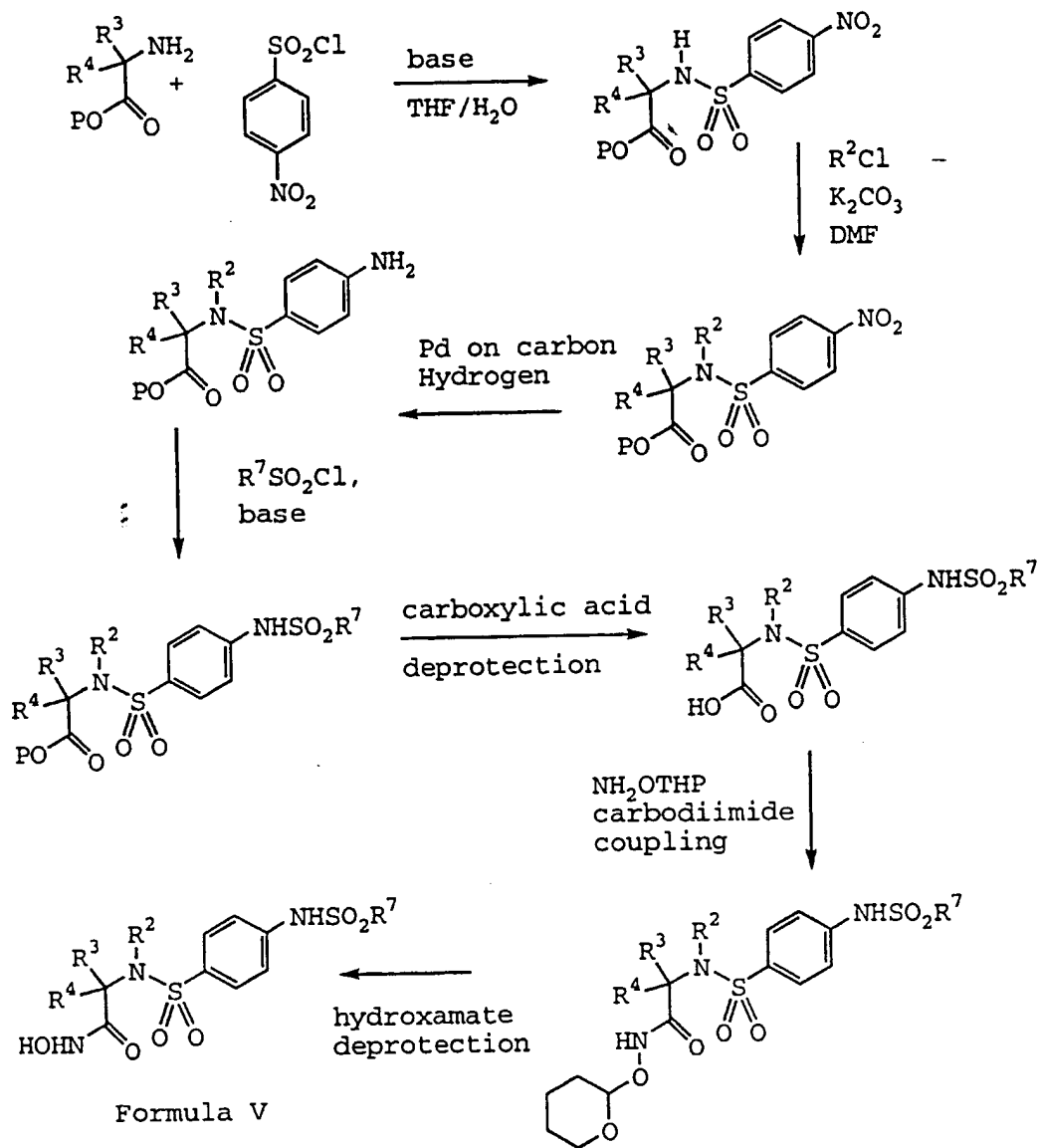
Scheme 4



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Scheme 5

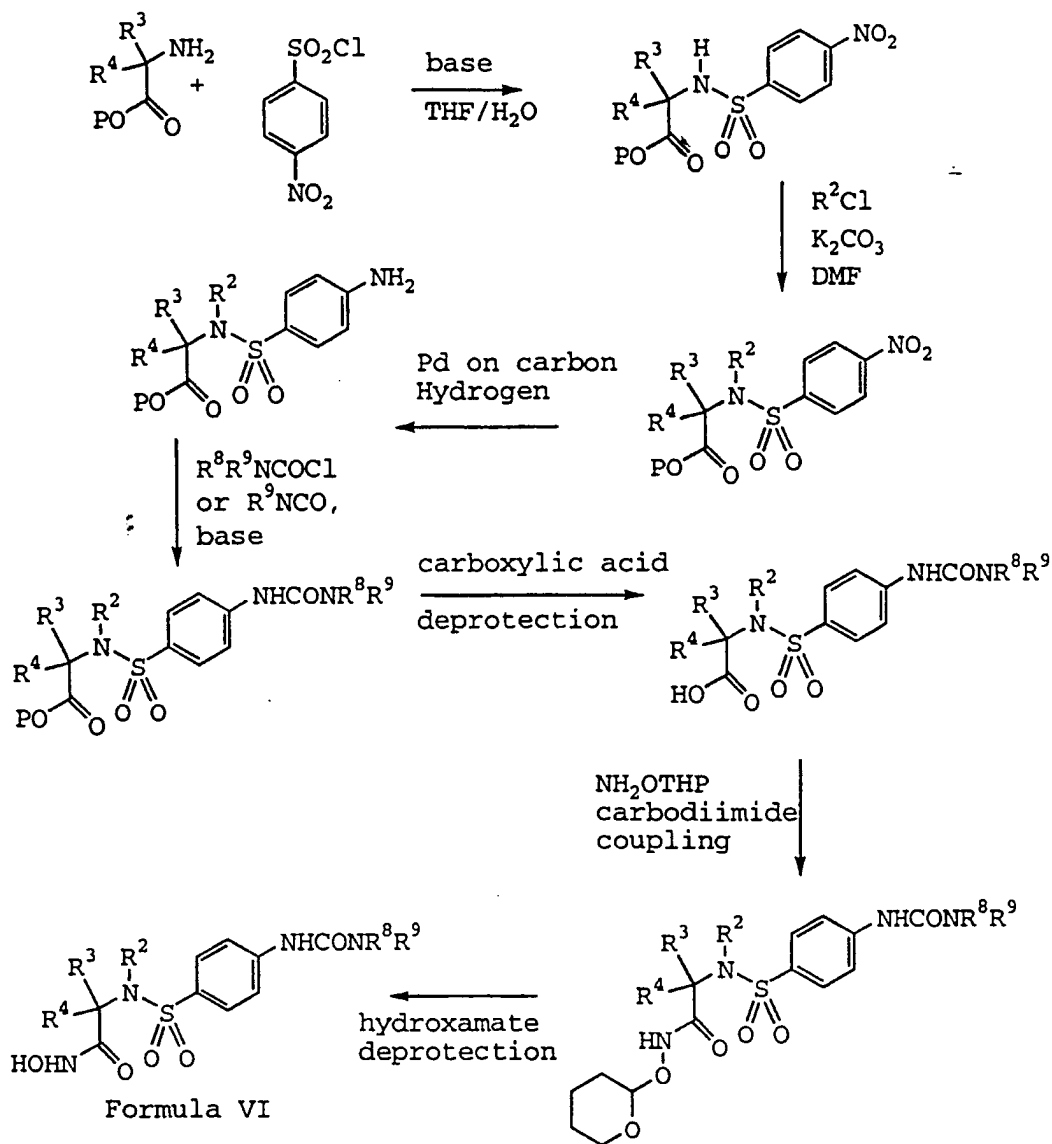


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Scheme 6

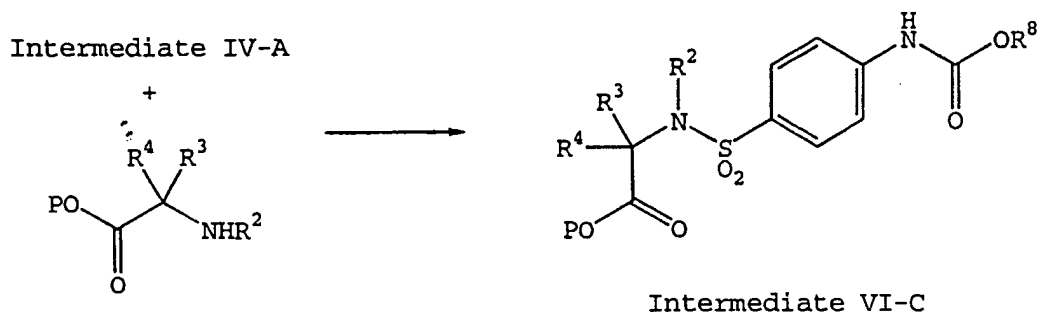
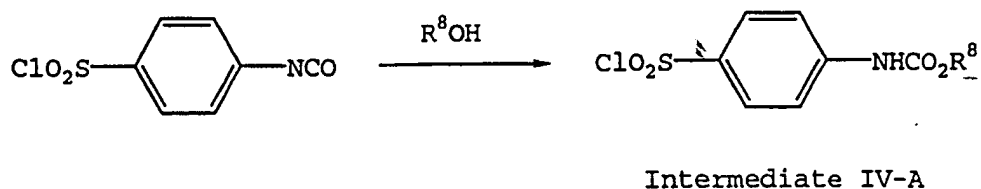


P = H, protecting group

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Scheme 7



Compounds of the present can possess one or more asymmetric carbon atoms and are thus capable of existing in the form of optical isomers as well as in the form of racemic or nonracemic mixtures thereof. The optical isomers can be obtained by resolution of the racemic mixtures according to conventional processes well known in the art, for example by formation of diastereoisomeric salts by treatment with an optically active acid or base. Examples of appropriate acids are tartaric, diacetyltartaric, dibenzoyltartaric, ditoluoyltartaric and camphorsulfonic acid and then separation of the mixture of diastereoisomers by crystallization followed by liberation of the optically active bases from these salts. A different process for separation of optical isomers involves the use of a chiral chromatography column optimally chosen to maximize the separation of the enantiomers. Still another available method involves synthesis of covalent

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diastereoisomeric molecules, e.g., ~~esters~~, amides, acetals, ketals, and the like, by reacting compounds of Formula I with an optically active acid in an activated form, a optically active diol or an optically active
5 isocyanate. The synthesized diastereoisomers can be separated by conventional means such as chromatography, distillation, crystallization or sublimation, and then hydrolyzed to deliver the enantiomerically pure compound. In some cases hydrolysis to the parent optically active
10 drug is not necessary prior to dosing the patient since the compound can behave as a prodrug. The optically active compounds of Formula I can likewise be obtained by utilizing optically active starting materials.

Contemplated equivalents of the general formulas set
15 forth above for the MMP inhibitor compounds and derivatives as well as the intermediates are compounds otherwise corresponding thereto and having the same general properties such as tautomers thereof and compounds wherein one or more of the various R groups are
20 simple variations of the substituents as defined therein, e.g., wherein R is a higher alkyl group than that indicated. In addition, where a substituent is designated as, or can be, a hydrogen, the exact chemical nature of a substituent which is other than hydrogen at
25 that position, e.g., a hydrocarbyl radical or a halogen, hydroxy, amino and the like functional group, is not critical so long as it does not adversely affect the overall activity and/or synthesis procedure. For example, two hydroxyl groups, two amino groups, two thiol
30 groups or a mixture of two hydrogen-heteroatom groups on the same carbon are know not to be stable without protection or as a derivative.

The chemical reactions described above are generally disclosed in terms of their broadest application to the
35 preparation of the compounds of this invention. Occasionally, the reactions may not be applicable as

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described to each compound included within the disclosed scope. The compounds for which this occurs will be readily recognized by those skilled in the art. In all such cases, either the reactions can be successfully performed by conventional modifications known to those skilled in the art, e.g., by appropriate protection of interfering groups, by changing to alternative conventional reagents, by routine modification of reaction conditions, and the like, or other reactions disclosed herein or otherwise conventional, will be applicable to the preparation of the corresponding compounds of this invention. In all preparative methods, all starting materials are known or can be readily prepared from known starting materials.

15

d. Treatment Methods

A process for treating a host mammal having a condition associated with pathological matrix metalloproteinase activity is also contemplated. That process comprises administering a metalloproteinase inhibitor described hereinbefore in an MMP enzyme-inhibiting effective amount to a mammalian host having such a condition. The use of administration repeated a plurality of times is particularly contemplated.

A contemplated inhibitor compound is used for treating a host mammal such as a mouse, rat, rabbit, dog, horse, primate such as a monkey, chimpanzee or human that has a condition associated with pathological matrix metalloproteinase activity.

Also contemplated is the similar use of a contemplated metalloproteinase inhibitor compound in the treatment of a disease state that can be affected by the activity of metalloproteinases such as TNF- α convertase. Exemplary of such disease states are the acute phase responses of shock and sepsis, coagulation responses,

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hemorrhage and cardiovascular effects, fever and inflammation, anorexia and cachexia.

In treating a disease condition associated with pathological matrix metalloproteinase activity, a contemplated MMP inhibitor compound can be used, where appropriate, in the form of an amine salt derived from an inorganic or organic acid. Exemplary acid salts include but are not limited to the following: acetate, adipate, alginate, citrate, aspartate, benzoate, benzenesulfonate, bisulfate, butyrate, camphorate, camphorsulfonate, digluconate, cyclopentanepropionate, dodecylsulfate, ethanesulfonate, glucoheptanoate, glycerophosphate, hemisulfate, heptanoate, hexanoate, fumarate, hydrochloride, hydrobromide, hydroiodide, 2-hydroxy-ethanesulfonate, lactate, maleate, methanesulfonate, nicotinate, 2-naphthalenesulfonate, oxalate, palmoate, pectinate, persulfate, 3-phenylpropionate, picrate, pivalate, propionate, succinate, tartrate, thiocyanate, tosylate, mesylate and undecanoate.

Also, a basic nitrogen-containing group can be quaternized with such agents as lower alkyl (C_1 - C_6) halides, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, and butyl chloride, bromides, and iodides; dialkyl sulfates like dimethyl, diethyl, dibutyl, and diamyl sulfates, long chain (C_8 - C_{20}) halides such as decyl, lauryl, myristyl and dodecyl chlorides, bromides and iodides, aralkyl halides like benzyl and phenethyl bromides, and others to provide enhanced water-solubility. Water or oil-soluble or dispersible products are thereby obtained as desired. The salts are formed by combining the basic compounds with the desired acid.

Other compounds useful in this invention that are acids can also form salts. Examples include salts with alkali metals or alkaline earth metals, such as sodium,

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potassium, calcium or magnesium or with organic bases or basic quaternary ammonium salts.

In some cases, the salts can also be used as an aid in the isolation, purification or resolution of the
5 compounds of this invention.

Total daily dose administered to a host mammal in single or divided doses of an MMP enzyme-inhibiting effective amount can be in amounts, for example, of about 0.001 to about 30 mg/kg body weight daily and more
10 usually about 0.01 to about 10 mg. Dosage unit compositions can contain such amounts or submultiples thereof to make up the daily dose. A suitable dose can be administered, in multiple sub-doses per day. Multiple doses per day can also increase the total daily
15 dose, should such dosing be desired by the person prescribing the drug.

The dosage regimen for treating a disease condition with a compound and/or composition of this invention is selected in accordance with a variety of factors,
20 including the type, age, weight, sex, diet and medical condition of the patient, the severity of the disease, the route of administration, pharmacological considerations such as the activity, efficacy, pharmacokinetic and toxicology profiles of the
25 particular compound employed, whether a drug delivery system is utilized and whether the compound is administered as part of a drug combination. Thus, the dosage regimen actually employed can vary widely and therefore can deviate from the preferred dosage regimen
30 set forth above.

A compound useful in the present invention can be formulated as a pharmaceutical composition. Such a composition can then be administered orally, parenterally, by inhalation spray, rectally, or
35 topically in dosage unit formulations containing conventional nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable

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carriers, adjuvants, and vehicles as desired. Topical administration can also involve the use of transdermal administration such as transdermal patches or iontophoresis devices. The term parenteral as used
5 herein includes subcutaneous injections, intravenous, intramuscular, intrasternal injection, or infusion techniques. Formulation of drugs is discussed in, for example, Hoover, John E., Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences, Mack Publishing Co., Easton, Pennsylvania; 10 1975 and Liberman, H.A. and Lachman, L., Eds., Pharmaceutical Dosage Forms, Marcel Decker, New York, N.Y., 1980.

Injectable preparations, for example, sterile injectable aqueous or oleaginous suspensions can be
15 formulated according to the known art using suitable dispersing or wetting agents and suspending agents. The sterile injectable preparation can also be a sterile injectable solution or suspension in a nontoxic parenterally acceptable diluent or solvent, for example,
20 as a solution in 1,3-butanediol. Among the acceptable vehicles and solvents that can be employed are water, Ringer's solution, and isotonic sodium chloride solution. In addition, sterile, fixed oils are conventionally employed as a solvent or suspending
25 medium. For this purpose any bland fixed oil can be employed including synthetic mono- or diglycerides. In addition, fatty acids such as oleic acid find use in the preparation of injectables. Dimethyl acetamide, surfactants including ionic and non-ionic detergents,
30 polyethylene glycols can be used. Mixtures of solvents and wetting agents such as those discussed above are also useful.

Suppositories for rectal administration of the drug can be prepared by mixing the drug with a suitable
35 nonirritating excipient such as cocoa butter, synthetic mono-, di-, or triglycerides, fatty acids and

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polyethylene glycols that are solid at ordinary temperatures but liquid at the rectal temperature and will therefore melt in the rectum and release the drug.

Solid dosage forms for oral administration can include capsules, tablets, pills, powders, and granules. In such solid dosage forms, the compounds of this invention are ordinarily combined with one or more adjuvants appropriate to the indicated route of administration. If administered per os, the compounds can be admixed with lactose, sucrose, starch powder, cellulose esters of alkanolic acids, cellulose alkyl esters, talc, stearic acid, magnesium stearate, magnesium oxide, sodium and calcium salts of phosphoric and sulfuric acids, gelatin, acacia gum, sodium alginate, polyvinylpyrrolidone, and/or polyvinyl alcohol, and then tableted or encapsulated for convenient administration. Such capsules or tablets can contain a controlled-release formulation as can be provided in a dispersion of active compound in hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose. In the case of capsules, tablets, and pills, the dosage forms can also comprise buffering agents such as sodium citrate, magnesium or calcium carbonate or bicarbonate. Tablets and pills can additionally be prepared with enteric coatings.

For therapeutic purposes, formulations for parenteral administration can be in the form of aqueous or non-aqueous isotonic sterile injection solutions or suspensions. These solutions and suspensions can be prepared from sterile powders or granules having one or more of the carriers or diluents mentioned for use in the formulations for oral administration. The compounds can be dissolved in water, polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol, ethanol, corn oil, cottonseed oil, peanut oil, sesame oil, benzyl alcohol, sodium chloride, and/or various buffers. Other adjuvants and modes of

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administration are well and widely known in the pharmaceutical art.

Liquid dosage forms for oral administration can include pharmaceutically acceptable emulsions, solutions, suspensions, syrups, and elixirs containing - inert diluents commonly used in the art, such as water. Such compositions can also comprise adjuvants, such as wetting agents, emulsifying and suspending agents, and sweetening, flavoring, and perfuming agents.

The amount of active ingredient that can be combined with the carrier materials to produce a single dosage form varies depending upon the mammalian host treated and the particular mode of administration.

Certain of the sulfonamide, sulfinamide or sulfenamide, compounds of this invention that are administered in accordance with an above-discussed process can serve as prodrugs to other compounds of this invention. Prodrugs are drugs that can be chemically converted *in vivo* or *in vitro* by biological systems into an active derivative or derivatives. Prodrugs are administered in essentially the same manner as the other pharmaceutical compounds of the invention.

e. Detailed Preparative and Crystallographic Methods

The starting materials for use in the methods of preparation of the invention are known or can be prepared by conventional methods known to a skilled person or in an analogous manner to processes described in the art.

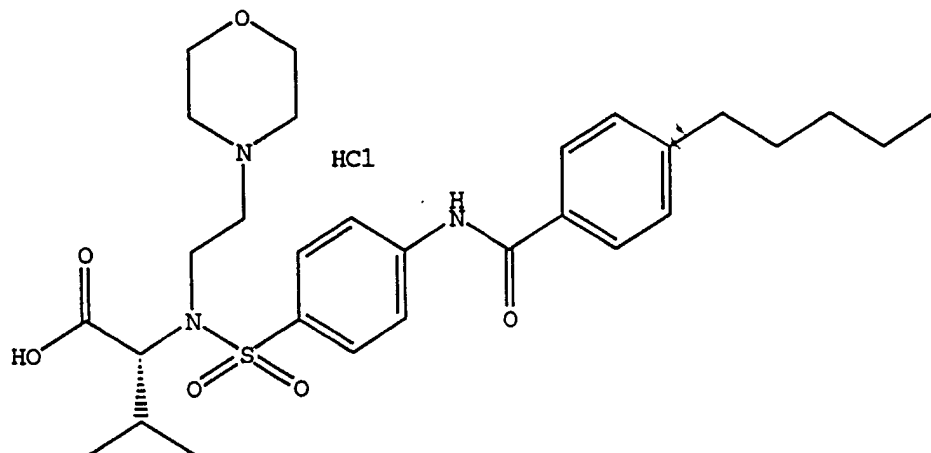
Generally, the process methods of the present invention can be performed as follows.

Example 1.

N-[2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]-N-[[4-[(4-pentylbenzoyl)amino]phenyl]sulfonyl]-D-valine (IX)

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Part A: To a solution of D-valine (25.0 g, 213
 5 mmol) in H₂O (180 mL) and acetone (96 mL) was added
 triethylamine (62 mL, 448 mmol) and was cooled to zero
 degrees Celsius. To this solution was added 4-
 nitrobenzenesulfonyl chloride (45.3 g, 204 mmol) in
 acetone (100 mL) dropwise. The solution was stirred for
 10 72 hours. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and
 the resulting aqueous layer was extracted with toluene
 and acidified to pH = 2 with 2N HCl. The aqueous layer
 was extracted with ethyl acetate three times and the
 combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaCl
 15 and dried over MgSO₄. Concentration *in vacuo* provided
 the sulfonamide as a light brown solid (37.15 g, 61 %).

Part B: A solution of the sulfonamide of part A
 (37.15 g, 123 mmol) and a catalytic amount of H₂SO₄ in
 dichloromethane/dioxane (1L) was subjected to
 20 isobutylene for 18 hours. The solution was cooled to
 zero degrees Celsius and quenched with saturated NaHCO₃.
 The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate and
 the organic layer was washed with saturated NaCl and
 dried over MgSO₄. Chromatography (on silica, ethyl
 25 acetate/hexane) provided the t-butyl ester as a solid
 (16.7 g, 38 %).

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Part C: To a solution of the ~~4~~-butyl ester of part B (16.5 g, 46 mmol) in DMF (60 mL) was added 4-(2-chloroethyl) morpholine hydrochloride (17.2 g, 92 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (25.5 g, 184 mmol) and the solution was heated
5 to sixty degrees Celsius for 7 hours. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and H₂O and the organic layer was washed with saturated NaCl and dried over Na₂SO₄. Chromatography (on silica, ethyl acetate/hexane) provided the morpholine compound as a
10 solid (21.5 g, 99 %).

Part D: To a solution of the morpholine compound of part C (21.5 g, 45.6 mmol) in THF (200 mL) in a flask purged with H₂ was added 4% Pd/C (3.04 g) and the solution was hydrogenated until uptake ceased. The
15 solution was filtered through Celite® to remove the excess catalyst and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to provide the aniline as an oil (19.2 g, 95 %).

Part E: To a solution of the aniline of part D (2.60 g, 5.88 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added
20 triethylamine (3.2 mL, 22.8 mmol) and the solution was cooled to four degrees Celsius. To this solution was added 4-pentylbenzoyl chloride (2.1 g, 10.0 mmol) and the solution was stirred for 18 hours at ambient temperature. The solution was concentrated in vacuo and
25 the residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and saturated NaCl and dried over Na₂SO₄. Chromatography (ethyl acetate/hexane) provided the benzamide as a solid (2.09 g, 58 %).

30 Part F: A solution of the benzamide of part E (2.09 g, 3.4 mmol) in 4N HCl (20 mL) was stirred for 72 hours. The solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was dissolved into ethyl acetate (5 mL) and dropped into ethyl ether. The resulting precipitate was
35 collected by vacuum filtration to provide R-N-[4-[[[1-carboxyl]-2-methylpropyl][2-(4-orpholinyl)ethyl]amino]-

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sulfonyl]phenyl]-4-pentylbenzamide, monohydrochloride as a white solid (1.9 g, 94 %).

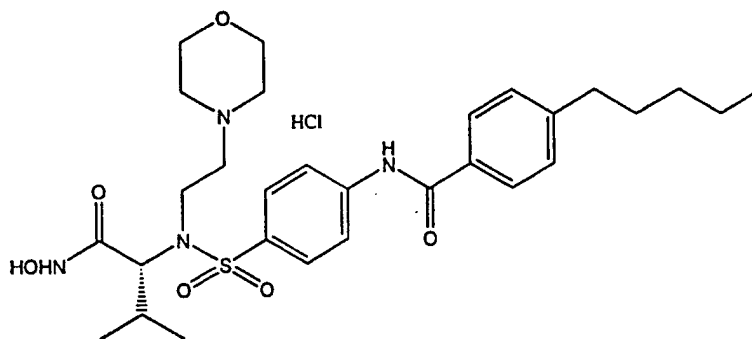
MS(CI) MH^+ calculated for $C_{29}H_{41}N_3O_6S$: 560, found: 560.

5

Example 2.

R-N-[4-[[[1-(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl][2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]amino]-sulfonyl]phenyl]-4-pentylbenzamide, monohydrochloride (X)

10



Part A: To a solution of the acid of Example 1, part F (1.52 g, 2.56 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was added N-hydroxybenzotriazole (414 mg, 3.07 mmol) and the solution was cooled to four degrees Celsius. To this solution was added 4-methylmorpholine (1.69 mL, 15.6 mmol), 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (687 mg, 3.58 mmol) and tetrahydropyranyl hydroxylamine (449 mg, 3.84 mmol) and was stirred for 1 hour at ambient temperature. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated $NaHCO_3$ and the organic layer was washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$, saturated $NaCl$ and H_2O and dried over Na_2SO_4 . Chromatography (ethyl acetate/methanol) provided the ester as a solid (1.54 g, 91 %).

Part B: To a solution of the ester of part A (1.54 g, 2.34 mmol) in methanol (1 mL) was added 4N HCl (10 mL) and the solution was stirred for 18 hours at ambient

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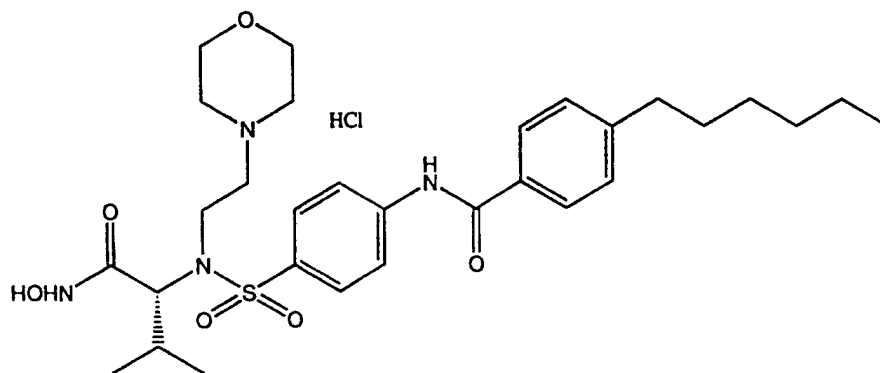
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temperature. The solution was concentrated in vacuo. Reverse phase chromatography (on silica, acetonitrile/H₂O(HCl) provided the title compound, R-N-[4-[[[1-(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl][2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]amino]sulfonyl]phenyl]-4-pentylbenzamide, monohydrochloride, as a white solid (745 mg, 52 %). MS(CI) MH⁺ calculated for C₂₉H₄₂N₄O₆S: 575, found: 575.

10

Example 3.

(R)-4-hexyl-N-[4-[[[1-(hydroxyamino)-carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl][2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]amino]sulfonyl]phenylbenzamide, monohydrochloride (XI)



15

Part A: To a solution of the aniline of Example 1, part D (2.5 g, 5.7 mmol) was added triethylamine (3.2 mL, 22.8 mmol) and the solution was cooled to four degrees Celsius. To this solution was added 4-hexylbenzoyl chloride (2.18 g, 9.69 mmol) and the solution was stirred overnight at ambient temperature. The solution was concentrated in vacuo and the residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated NaHCO₃. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and saturated NaCl and dried over Na₂SO₄. Chromatography (on silica, ethyl acetate/hexane) provided the benzamide as a solid (2.76 g, 77 %).

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Part B: A solution of the benzamide of part A (2.7 g, 4.3 mmol) in 4N HCl in dioxane (20 mL) was stirred for 72 hours. The solution was concentrated *in vacuo* and the residue was dissolved into ethyl acetate (5 mL).
5 This solution was dropped into ethyl ether. The resulting precipitate was collected by vacuum filtration to provide the acid as a solid (2.5 g, 95 %).

Part C: To a solution of the acid of part B (2.03 g, 3.33 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was added
10 N-hydroxybenzotriazole (540 mg, 4.00 mmol) and the solution was cooled to four degrees Celsius. To this solution was added 4-methylmorpholine (2.19 mL, 20.0 mmol), 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide hydrochloride (894 mg, 4.66 mmol) and tetrahydropyranyl
15 hydroxylamine (615 mg, 5.00 mmol) and the solution was stirred for 1 hour at ambient temperature. The solution was partitioned between ethyl acetate and saturated NaHCO₃ and the organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO₃, saturated NaCl and H₂O and dried over Na₂SO₄.
20 Chromatography (on silica, ethyl acetate/methanol) provided the ester as a solid (2.01 g, 90 %).

Part D: To a solution of the ester of part C (2.01 g, 3.24 mmol) in methanol (1 mL) was added 4N HCl (10 mL) and the solution was stirred for 18 hours at ambient
25 temperature. Reverse phase chromatography (on silica, acetonitrile/H₂O(0.05% HCl)) provided the title compound, (R)-4-hexyl-N-[4-[[[1-(hydroxyamino)carbonyl]-2-methylpropyl][2-(4-morpholinyl)ethyl]amino]sulfonyl]-phenylbenzamide, monohydrochloride, as a white solid
30 (1.23 g, 61 %). MS(CI) MH⁺ calculated for C₃₀H₄₄N₄O₆S: 589, found: 589.

Example 4.

Cloning, expression and purification of the catalytic
35 domain of MMP-8.

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The MMP-8 catalytic domain was cloned by PCR amplification from a cDNA construct of full-length MMP-8. The amplified DNA was cloned into NdeI/HindIII restriction sites in an in-house pRec expression vector.

5 Protein was expressed in a bacterial expression system by induction with nalidixic acid. Recombinant protein was expressed primarily as inclusion bodies. Purified protein was recovered in high yield following ion

10 exchange chromatography of denatured protein. Refolding from denaturant and subsequent purification using a second ion exchange step resulted in active protein that was used for crystallography.

Crystallization of inhibitor complexes.

15 Crystals were grown by vapor equilibration in sitting drops following a procedure similar to that described by Bode et al. ("The X-ray crystal structure of the catalytic domain of human neutrophil collagenase inhibited by a substrate analogue reveals the essentials

20 for catalysis and specificity," *FEBS Letters* 338, 227-233 (1994).) A solution of the enzyme inhibitor complex is mixed with a precipitating reagent to form the sitting drop which is equilibrated against a high-salt solution. Slow dehydration of the drop leads to

25 formation of single crystals of the inhibitor complex. Details are below.

Protein: 12 mg/ml MMP-8 in 10 mM MES pH 6.0, 100 mM NaCl, 5 mM CaCl₂ pre-incubated with 1 mM inhibitor for

30 10 minutes at ambient temperature.

Sitting Drop: 4 ul of the protein-inhibitor complex mixed with 6.8 ul 10% PEG6000 and 0.2 M MES pH 6.0

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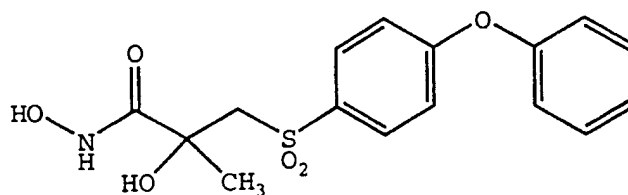
Reservoir: 0.8 to 2.5 M sodium/potassium phosphate pH 6.0 (not mixed with protein/inhibitor/PEG drop).

X-ray Data Collection.

5 Intensities from crystals of the enzyme inhibitor -- complexes were measured on a MAR image plate at -140 °C. X-rays were generated from a rotating anode generator using a Cu target. The CuK_α X-rays were focused onto the samples using long Pt and Ni mirrors.

10 The data were integrated and scaled using the program DENZO (Otwinowski, Z. and Minor W. in *Proceedings of CCP4 Study Weekend: Data Collection and Processing* (eds. Sawyer, L., Issacs, N., and Bailey, S.) pp. 56-62 (SERC Daresbury Laboratories, Warrington, UK 15 1993)).

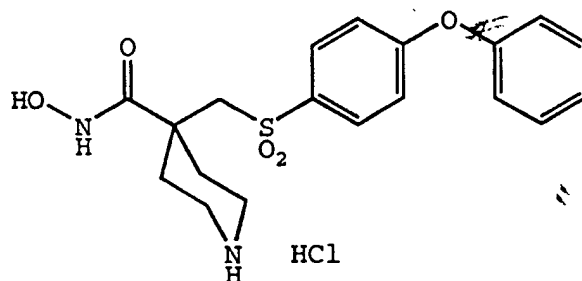
The structures for compounds XIV and XV are shown below. Compound XIV is described in U.S. Patent Application No. 09/254,535, herein incorporated by reference. Compound XV is described in U.S. Patent 20 Application No. 09/254,530, herein incorporated by reference.



Formula XIV

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Formula XV

Statistics for six data sets are given in the
Tables II and III below:

Space Group: $P2_12_12_1$

5

Table II

| Compound with which MMP-8 catalytic domain (residues 85-242) are com- plexed ^a | a ^b | b ^b | c ^b | Res- olu- tion ^c | Rsym ^d | I/sig ^e |
|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| XII | 32.97 | 68.92 | 70.61 | 1.65 | 0.050(0.209) | 21.8(3.4) |
| IX | 33.05 | 68.59 | 68.55 | 1.64 | 0.078(0.326) | 10.9(1.7) |
| X | 33.50 | 68.79 | 69.34 | 1.65 | 0.084(0.257) | 12.4(2.7) |
| XI | 33.31 | 68.50 | 67.01 | 1.83 | 0.097(0.467) | 14.2(2.9) |
| XIV | 32.43 | 68.16 | 72.08 | 1.46 | 0.029(0.078) | 25.6(11.9) |
| XV | 32.40 | 68.26 | 71.70 | 1.43 | 0.079(0.307) | 15.9(2.4) |

10

Table III

| Compound with which MMP-8 catalytic domain (residues 85-242) are complexed ^a | total ^f | unique ^g | redundant ^h | coverage ⁱ |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| XII | 52840 | 18220 | 2.9 | 90.7(66.8) |
| IX | 42171 | 17815 | 2.4 | 90.9(76.1) |
| X | 39481 | 15999 | 2.5 | 87.2(80.6) |

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| | | | | |
|-----|--------|-------|--------------------|------------|
| XI | 46758 | 14042 | 3.3 3.3 | 97.6(97.3) |
| XIV | 70996 | 26770 | 2.5 | 93.8(82.5) |
| XV | 107545 | 29122 | 3.7 | 96.4(87.3) |

^aInhibitor code;

^blattice constants (unit cell dimensions).

^cdata resolution;

5 ^dR_{sym} (internal consistency) for overall and
highest resolution shell;

^eI/sigma (signal/noise ratio) for overall and
highest resolution shell;

^ftotal number of observations collected;

10 ^gnumber of unique reflections;

^hredundancy;

ⁱdata coverage (completeness in %) for overall and
highest resolution shell.

15 **Structure Solution and Model Building and Refinement.**

Coordinates of the structure of MMP-8 in complex
with batimastat (4-(N-hydroxyamino)-2R-isobutyl-2S-(2-
thienylthiomethyl)succinyl-L-phenylalanine-N-
methylester) were obtained from the Protein Data Bank

20 (accession number: 1mmb) Coordinates of only the
protein atoms and the metal ions were used in an initial
refinement with the X-ray data collected on the new
complexes. Standard simulated annealing protocols in the
program XPLOR (Brünger, A.T. (1993). *XPLOR (Version*
25 *3.1): A System for X-ray Crystallography and NMR* (Yale
University Press, New Haven, CT)) were used. The
refined positional and thermal parameters were used to
calculate new phases for display of Fo-Fc and 2Fo-Fc
electron density maps; the program XPLOR was also used
30 for calculation of the maps which were displayed on a
Silicon Graphics terminal using the program O (Jones,
T.A., Zou, J.Y., Cowan, S.W. and Kjeldgaard, M. (1991).
"Improved methods for binding protein models in electron

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density maps and the location of errors in these models," *Acta Crystallogr.* **A47**, 110-119).

New electron density at the expected active site could in all cases be interpreted with flexible, three-dimensional models of the inhibitors as generated in the program INSIGHTII (Biosym Technologies (1993). Insight II User Guide, Version 2.2.0. San Diego). Solvent positions were also identified from these electron density maps and side chains of the protein were also sometimes manually adjusted.

Final refinements of the structure were carried out with inclusion of inhibitor and solvent ligands. In the refinements, 10% of the data was set aside for cross validation by evaluation of R_{free} (A.T. Brünger, "Free R Value: a novel statistical quantity for accessing the accuracy of crystal structures," *Nature* **355**, 472-475 (1992)). Results are shown in the Table IV.

Table IV.

| Compound with which MMP-8 catalytic domain (residues 85-242) is complexed ^a | Resolution ^j | $R_{\text{free}}/R_{\text{work}}^k$ | Reflection ^m | rms Bond ⁿ | rms Angle ^p |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| XII | 8.00-1.65 | 0.249(0.290)/0.187(0.284) | 17419 | 0.01 | 1.6 |
| IX | 8.00-1.64 | 0.286(0.370)/0.188(0.323) | 15052 | 0.01 | 1.7 |
| X | 8.00-1.69 | 0.276(0.283)/0.195(0.271) | 14239 | 0.02 | 2.0 |
| XI | 8.00-1.83 | 0.262(0.376)/0.168(0.225) | 12019 | 0.02 | 1.9 |
| XIV | 8.00-1.46 | 0.222(0.215)/0.181(0.215) | 26180 | 0.01 | 1.7 |
| XV | 8.00-1.43 | 0.208(0.232)/0.174(0.247) | 26617 | 0.01 | 1.7 |

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- ^aInhibitor code.
- ^jresolution (in angstroms).
- ^knumber of reflections.
- ^m $R_{\text{work}}/R_{\text{free}}$ for overall and highest resolution shell
- 5 ⁿRMS deviation in bond lengths (in angstroms).
- ^pRMS deviation in covalent bond angles (in
degrees).

10 In the case of Formula XIII, we noticed that the
refinement yielded an unexpected conformation for the
side chain of Arg 222. Display of the electron density
maps verified the new position for this residue.
Analysis of the structure also revealed that retention
of the previously observed conformation of this residue
15 would have led to steric clash with the P1' moiety of
the inhibitor.

 In the cases of Formulas IX, X and XI, the
refinement yielded a completely new position for Tyr 227
in addition to the perturbed Arg 222 side chain. The
20 new Tyr position was resulted from a major movement
backbone and sidechains for residues 224-229. Display
of the electron density maps verified the new position
for this residue. Analysis of the structure also
revealed that retention of the previously observed
25 conformations of this residues would have led to steric
clash between the side chain of Tyr 227 and the P1'
moiety of the inhibitor.

 The combination of the swerve of Arg 222 side chain
and the conformation changes in residues 224-229
30 essentially opens up the enzyme S1' pocket. In this new
form, inhibitors with longer (equivalent to seven and
more carbon chains beyond the second ring) and bigger
P1' (-CF₃, -(C₆H₄)-, etc.) moieties can be accommodated.
Two factors govern the inhibitor P1' moiety: it has to
35 be nonpolar (a single polar -NH₂ group has been shown
tolerable) to pass through the highly hydrophobic S1'

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pocket of the enzyme and it has to have some exposed polar groups when the chain is long enough to protrude itself out to the hydrophilic solvent region.

5 The examples herein can be performed by substituting the generically or specifically described reactants and/or operating conditions of this invention for those used in the preceding examples.

10 The invention being thus described, it is apparent that the same can be varied in many ways. Such variations are not to be regarded as a departure from the spirit and scope of the present invention, and all such modifications and equivalents as would be obvious to one skilled in the art are intended to be included
15 within the scope of the following claims.